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CLOUDS THAT WILL PASS.

—Kirby in the New York World.

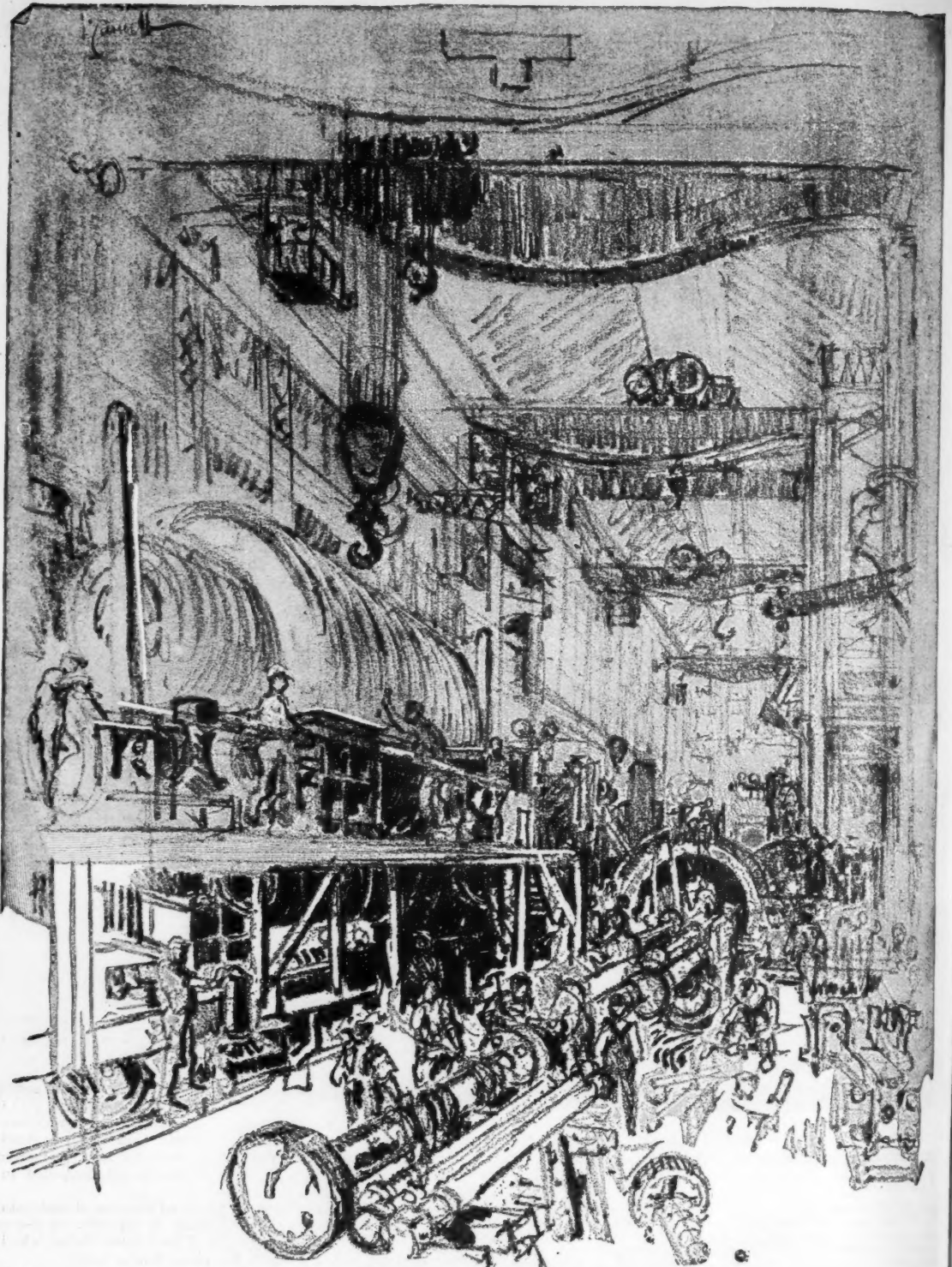
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BUILDING A TURBINE.

FROM A LITHOGRAPH BY JOSEPH PENNELL.

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

THE KAISER'S SECRET ARMY HERE

WHILE OUR MANHOOD takes up the challenge of the Kaiser's armed forces on the seas and fields of Europe, the very sources of its support in this country are menaced by furtive, ununiformed armies whose weapons are spying, sabotage, bomb-planting, incendiarism, murder, and a hundred forms of insidious and demoralizing propaganda. To combat this menace, President Wilson, on November 19, issued a proclamation barring all male Germans of fourteen years and upward from the vicinity of any place of military importance to the Government; commanding them to register and to carry their registration-cards with them at all times; forbidding them to change their place of residence without permission from the Department of Justice; expelling them from the District of Columbia and the Canal Zone; excluding them from all boats except public ferries; and forbidding them to ascend in any airplane, balloon, or air-ship. It is estimated by the *New York World* that this proclamation, which supplements one issued April 6, will affect about 130,000 persons in New York, and about 600,000 in the country at large. Many editors are dissatisfied because these proscriptions do not apply to women as well as men, and to Austrians, Hungarians, Turks, and Bulgarians as well as to Germans. But a Washington correspondent of the *New York Sun* explains that they are as comprehensive as possible under the present law, and that the President will ask Congress for new legislation to permit him to increase their scope:

"The regulations are based on a law more than one hundred years old in which an enemy alien is defined as any one not wholly naturalized, subject to, or born in a nation against which the United States has declared war and who is a male over fourteen years old. This reaches only a portion of the enemy aliens.

"The new legislation sought will be to include women as well as men and to eliminate the danger from Austrians and the citizens of other allies of Germany now in the United States by giving the President power to keep them away from points where they might interfere with the war-plans and preparations of the United States."

Early in the war Ambassador Dumba boasted that there were 250,000 German and Austrian reservists in the United States. Our Census Bureau estimates that there are within our borders 4,662,000 Germans, Austrians, Hungarians, Turks, and Bulgarians, of whom more than 900,000 are males of twenty-one years and over. We know that since the beginning of the war German agents and German sympathizers here have destroyed by torch and bomb millions of dollars' worth of war-material intended for the Allies, sacrificing hundreds of American lives in the process, and that scarcely a week passes without some new item being added to this list of crimes. But it was not generally known, until the *Chicago Herald* a few days ago published the fact, that 600 persons have been convicted and imprisoned, and several shot, for criminal pro-German activities on and around the Great Lakes, and that only the Navy's vigilance has made possible the moving of 60,000,000 tons of ore through this artery of commerce. In the seven months since we entered the war, according to the *Providence Journal*, food-supplies to the value of more than \$18,000,000 have been burned in the United States by German sympathizers. Along the Brooklyn water-front alone more than thirty fires have broken out under conditions strongly suggesting enemy incendiarism. As the *New York Tribune* remarks, "the press have for months teemed with reports of operations of German agents, disloyal utterances, and deeds on the part of Americans under

German influences, and efforts of the Government and other organizations to counteract these sinister activities." During the gathering of the American Federation of Labor at Buffalo, Mr. Gompers declared that "German spies and Teutonic agents honeycomb this convention"; but their presence did not prevent the delegates from pledging loyalty to the Government in the war by a unanimous vote. A Philadelphia correspondent of the *New York Tribune* affirms that at least 4,500 of the 6,000 workers in our great Government arsenal at Frankford are either German-born or of German parentage, and that many of them have been outspoken in their sympathy with the enemy's cause. Last week the press reported rumors that two or three thousand of the men wearing the olive-drab of the National Army were under suspicion of being spies. And a Washington dispatch to the *New York Sun* tells of a systematic campaign by agents of the Austrian Government to interfere with American war-preparations.

Within twenty-four hours after President Wilson's proclamation was issued, two hundred Germans were rounded up in the saloons and boarding-houses of the Hoboken water-front and taken to Ellis Island, where they were interned for the duration of the war. The decree that an enemy alien "shall not enter or be found within the District of Columbia" revealed the fact that Germans held clerkships in many executive departments in the Capital. It is said that to enforce in New York the rule that an enemy alien shall not approach within one hundred yards of any dock will require a military force of four thousand men. "Such a force," we read in the *New York Tribune*, "will be sufficient to form a nucleus and give a military tone to a vastly larger army of civilian guards which will be recruited from the ranks of watchmen who are now employed privately, from the police force, and from various State Guard organizations."

"Aliens in this country," declared United States Attorney-General Thomas W. Gregory, in New York last week, "must assist in maintaining the liberty they enjoy, or we shall know the reason why." He adds:

"Ninety-five per cent. of the people of the United States would die as willingly for their beliefs as the men of 1776. It is for the other 5 per cent. to show not the slightest manifestation of disloyalty.

"Our message to them will be delivered through the criminal courts all over the land. And may God have mercy on them, for they need expect none from an outraged people and an avenging Government."

President Wilson's proclamation is good as far as it goes, says the *New York Morning Telegraph*, "but it does not go far enough." For—

"An enemy is an enemy, whether technical or actual, and the Austrian subject now in this country should be watched with the same degree of vigilance that the German subject is watched.

"The carnival of incendiarism through which we are passing is not the result of independent action on the part of emotional Teutons of low degree who find themselves domiciled in a country at war with their own.

"It is the result of a carefully prepared program of destruction, directed by a master mind, probably in this city—a German alien enemy, or a technical citizen of the United States, who has betrayed the country which has given him a home.

"There may be a group of these evil geniuses, but that they work with a system, that there is coordination, can not be doubted by any one with enough brains to cross the river from New York to Hoboken and back.

"Depriving the central authority of German instruments,

so called, will not bother that authority much so long as Austrians may go and come as they please.

"The United States Secret Service has not shone resplendent in its efforts to fix responsibility for fires and explosions. The most important work at present consists in hunting down the heads of the alien junta. Once caught, the director, or the directors, of this method of warfare should be publicly hanged, regardless of social or financial status."

Not all Germans in this country are hostile to the United States, editorial observers admit, but many of those that are, as the *St. Joseph News-Press* remarks, have made themselves "as dangerous as mad dogs," and it is their fault that the innocent must suffer, to some extent, with the guilty. Says the *New York World*:

"It is through no fault of the American people or Government that we have not only in this country but throughout the world a propaganda of crime and treachery secretly but none the less notoriously practising out-lawry. This being the prevailing German method of war-making, nations in conflict with the system which do not recognize it for what it is are inexorably negligent.

"The new rules are bound to inflict injury upon many innocent people, and we are likely to hear of severe hardships, but every German who suffers, as he thinks, unjustly, may be assured that his punishment is the direct result of teachings for which the ruling class in his country accepts full responsibility. Because we can not trust some Germans, we must put all under suspicion.

"Hence, aside from the comparatively few Americans who have lost life or property at the hands of the Kaiser's criminals, the injury wrought in the United States by Potsdam propaganda falls in the main upon Germans who otherwise would be as comfortable here as in Berlin."

Thousands of innocent men will be thrown temporarily out of work by this new proclamation, but as the *New Orleans Times-Picayune* reminds us, "the committee on aliens of the New York Committee of National Defense has undertaken to find work for all the discharged men, and as labor is in great demand just now places will be secured for all of them." While the chief purpose of the registration of alien enemies is to sift out the spies and incendiaries, remarks the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, nevertheless "one result will be greater security to such aliens—and they vastly outnumber the other class—as are peaceful and law-abiding." This *St. Louis* paper goes on to say:

"A. Mitchell Palmer, recently appointed Alien Property Custodian, has done well to make clear the purpose of the Trading with the Enemy Act. The principal object is to prevent such business connections as would aid the country's enemy. But one of the designs is to conserve property that would otherwise be lost or its value impaired through the legal disabilities of the owner. Mr. Palmer says that 'a subject of Germany or of any of Germany's allies residing in this country, even tho he has made no declaration of his intention to become a citizen, is permitted to continue in trade and commerce and in the possession and control of his property while he remains in the United States and obeys its laws, and he is not regarded as an enemy nor placed in that category by the Trading with the Enemy Act,' the test of enemy character being 'one of residence or place of business or business connections, rather than nationality or citizenship.' The explanation should relieve distress and avert the possibility of enemy aliens being wronged by impostors.

"The treatment of citizens of an enemy country is one of the oldest tests of civilization. Humane treatment of alien

enemies was enjoined by the Mosaic law. But this can be accomplished without giving free rein to spies. Not only all German citizens, but all citizens of countries in alliance with her should be included in the registration. There should be no resentment on the part of well-behaved alien enemies, for the registration will afford them a larger measure of protection."

But it is not enough to register alien enemies and restrict their movements, some observers think. "Enemy aliens in other countries have been interned," remarks the *St. Louis Star*, "and perhaps we shall be forced to like action." "Intern all enemy aliens," demands Mr. Frank H. Simonds in the *New York Tribune*, for "to omit this measure is not only to hazard the lives of Americans at home and compromise the whole future of our cause, but to stab in the back day by day our men fighting in the trenches, for whom shells and more shells are the one effective defense left in modern warfare." To quote him further:

"The Administration is not willing to go that far just now. But its new order is a step in the right direction. We hope that it will not break down, as the first order did, from lack of genuine compulsion behind it. The barred zones must be policed by soldiers if German subjects are to be kept out of them. The moral-suasion method has been an absolute failure. Employers doing Government work still employ enemy aliens; thousands of them still have access to the water-front and thousands of them are still engaged in espionage and sabotage. The more stringent regulations aim at a complete control of our enemy population. But that control can be assured only through the employment of large bodies of troops in this city and in every other center in which enemy aliens have congregated and military work is being carried on.

"Another thing. Espionage, incendiarism, and sabotage can not be stopt until enemy ally aliens are treated on the same basis as the Germans. Austrians here have all along cooperated with Germans in plotting the destruction of shipping, munitions-plants, and food-stores, and in collecting information for the use of the enemy. They pay no attention to the diplomatic fiction under which peace relations are still supposed to be manifested between the United States and Austria-Hungary. That fiction inures to their benefit. It gives them a freer hand to engage in hostile enterprises here."

"In our judgment," exclaims the *New York Morning Telegraph*, "these outrages will continue until some spy is caught, convicted, and shot."

The German spy system, says A. Curtis Roth, formerly United States vice-consul at Plauen, Saxony, is "the most unlovely fruit of the appalling latter-day German logic of expediency." He writes further, in *The Saturday Evening Post*:

"Corruption and furtive destruction are the blind arms of the German Army, often more dangerous than the visible Army in the field.

"The world is literally a-crawl to-day with the spies of Central Europe. They are recruited from all nationalities, and are paid mostly according to the value of each piece of work. Some are working to earn promised German commercial and political support after the war; a motley host are working upon the inspirations of a long-time-cultured patriotism; and a fanatic few are actuated by desires for German social advantages and orders in the gift of the Emperor. Some of the most highly placed and influential of the foreigners in the ranks of the German spy machine are those desirous of winning promised German political and commercial backing in the days following the war. These agents are playing for high stakes, and there are many shrewd traitors among them!"



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THE ENEMY WITHIN.

—Cassell in the *New York Evening World*.



THE SOWER.

—Brown in the Chicago Daily News.

SMASHING THE HINDENBURG LINE

THE MOST STAGGERING BLOW dealt the Germans since the Marne, editorial observers agree, was struck in the hazy dawn of November 21, when, without artillery preparation or barrage, a section of General Haig's great war-machine, under the command of Gen. Sir Julian Byng, suddenly leapt forward over a thirty-mile front between Arras and St. Quentin, shattering the famous Hindenburg line and penetrating on the very first impact to a depth of five miles toward Cambrai. Two traditions—the impregnability of the Hindenburg line and the impossibility of a surprise attack on a large scale on the Western front—exploded when Byng's great army of tanks, supported by infantry, cavalry, and airmen, plowed through the jungle of wire entanglements and routed the Germans from their front trenches before they could rub the sleep from their astonished eyes. Since the battle of Arras the Cambrai sector had been comparatively quiet, the assumption being that every ounce of Britain's strength was concentrated in Flanders, where the British guns were thundering as if in preparation for another offensive when General Byng launched his surprise attack. Within twenty-four hours reports told of troops of the British Third Army, including thousands of cavalry, "pouring through the gap smashed in the Hindenburg line," with the German losses far outnumbering the British.

General Pershing, as General Haig's guest at British Army Headquarters, witnessed the launching of Byng's unique attack, which broke an "impenetrable barrier," and may rank, according to London correspondents, as the greatest feat of British arms. Official Washington, according to dispatches dated the day of the drive, was inclined to regard it as "the greatest blow dealt the Germans since the war started." In the Washington correspondence of the New York Sun we read further:

"There were hints in some quarters of previous information indicating that a shortage of ammunition contributed to the German defeat. According to this view, the German Western line has been stripped of ammunition reserve and men from the strategic reserves to build up the machine which rolled back the Italian line.

"The German high command, it was said in this connection, had counted absolutely upon winter and French and British forces transferred to support the shaken Italian lines as making impossible any major offensive on the Western front at this time.

"The daring displayed by the British in launching their greatest assault of the war without artillery preparation was

freely commented on by officers. It is the first time assaults upon thoroughly organized trench-lines have ever been made except after the guns have blasted a way through for the infantry.

"The use of the tanks to clear away barbed-wire entanglements, and presumably to batter down 'pill-boxes,' and other strong points also, was novel procedure. The success of the movement probably depends wholly upon the complete surprise which was possible only by moving forward without the usual accompaniment of artillery-fire.

"Officers here have discussed frequently in the last few months the possibility of restoring the element of surprise attack in trench operations in just this way. Some have thought it could be done, while others have held that without destruction of the barbed-wire entanglement with high explosive shells the infantry would be halted on its first rush. The use of the tanks solved this problem for the British.

"There was much speculation to-night as to the immediate motive for the attack. Officers were in agreement that it was designed to relieve pressure on the Italian front, and probably also to prevent the carrying out of any plans the Germans might have had for an attack against the army holding the Saloniki front. On the face of press reports of the scope of the British victory, they were inclined to believe that these results had been accomplished."

The New York Times, recalling Haig's statement that the battle of the Somme in 1916 was planned to relieve the German pressure on Verdun and to counteract the vigorous Austrian offensive through the Trentino, interprets General Byng's stroke as "the strategic reply to the Austro-German invasion of Italy." Remarking that "doubtless the British operations were hastened by the intelligence that many German divisions were on the way from the Russian front to Flanders," *The Times* continues:

"The success already won by General Haig is without precedent in any offensive undertaken by him, considering not only the ground gained, but the new tactics he employed. In four and a half months' fighting in the summer and fall of last year the British advanced, by swift and very short rushes, from a line running through La Boisselle and Montauban to a line extending from above Thiepval to Le Transloy and Morval. Nowhere were these lines more than six miles apart. In the battle of Arras (January-April, 1917), of which the present offensive may be regarded as a continuation, the British front was pushed up to a point about half-way between Bapaume and Cambrai, or nine miles beyond Le Transloy. When Sir Douglas Haig gave the word to go 'over the top' on Tuesday morning he was nine miles from Cambrai. In twenty-four hours he gained five miles by the capture of Marcoing, and prisoners by the thousand were going back to the rear. It is to be noted that Gen. Sir Julian Byng, who has broken the Hindenburg line, is the commander who distinguished himself on a glorious day in the battle of the Somme (September 15, 1916), by making, with the

Canadian Corps, one more drive as light was waning and wresting Courelette from the grip of the Germans.

"Another thing: it was on the same day that the new British engine of war, the tank, made its first appearance upon a battlefield. . . .

"After the battle of the Somme the staff of the third group of German Armies reported: 'The enemy in the latest fighting has employed new engines of war as cruel as they are effective. No doubt he will adopt on an extensive scale these monstrous engines, and it is urgent to take whatever measures are possible to counteract them.'

"Evidently the British are using 'tanks' on the 'extensive scale' predicted, but the Germans have never devised a means



WE ALL PULL TOGETHER—THEY ALL HANG TOGETHER.
—Evans in the Baltimore American.

of dealing with the monster. Armor-plated, it bristles with machine guns and field pieces, caterpillars its way over trenches, bursts asunder barbed wire, enfilades craters filled with rapid-fire guns and riflemen, and takes all the heart out of the enemy. He has testified that 'our machine-gun fire and hand-grenades rattle ineffectively on their iron hide.'

"In the battle of Cambrai the tanks, it may be judged, are usurping the function of the heavy-artillery preparation."

Nothing could be more timely and salutary in its moral effect than this victory, remarks the *New York World*:

"The British operations on the Western front reveal a military establishment of marvelous effectiveness. The Italians are coming back and French courage has never weakened. It is time that pessimism again gave way to confidence. Even Russia may escape from the German and anarchistic conspiracies in which it is enmeshed and contribute something toward the ultimate victory. It is worth while to remember that whatever obstacles may confront the Allies now or hereafter, Germany's situation is worse. There is no virtue in gloom."

In the fact that "the enemy was completely surprized," the *New York Sun* sees conclusive proof of Allied supremacy in the air. For "the area covered by the offensive is thirty-five miles in length by five miles in depth in certain places, and even in the absence of intensive artillery preparation the military organizations necessary for such a tremendous stroke could not be assembled without arousing the enemy's vigilance had he been able to observe even a part of the troop movements."

TO WELD ALL SWORDS INTO ONE BLADE

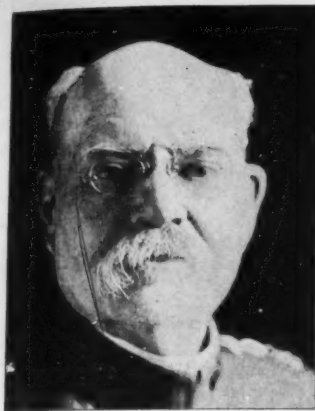
A MAHOGANY TABLE stands in the Council-Room of the old house at 10 Downing Street, in London. About it, nearly a hundred and fifty years ago, British statesmen met to approve the Stamp Act and to make those decisions which drove loyal American-Britons into successful rebellion. Last week the successors of those men were gathered at the same table to confer with the representatives of the new nation, now an ally. The Prime Minister of Great Britain, opening the conference, declared his own great satisfaction "that this gathering of two nations now equally educated to the common task of defending the liberties of the world should take place in the very room in which the statesmen of an earlier and less enlightened period committed the blunders which had estranged them." This first meeting of the American Mission with British department heads signified more than the closest approach between Britain and America since 1776. It emphasized the part which the United States has taken in crystallizing the demand for unity among the Allied peoples. The Allied War Council, whose duties were stated in our last issue, may be the first of a series of cooperative agencies. The Administration at Washington is said to be frankly pleased with the establishment of this council, which it believes will eliminate friction and lead to a great successful offensive next year. What the Allies have needed, as the *Springfield Republican* puts it, "is a spear-head into which their whole weight may be thrown." The lack of such unity is regarded in Washington, according to the *New York Sun*, as responsible for the defeat of Russia in 1915, the failure at Gallipoli, the overrunning of Servia, the crushing of Roumania, and the present Italian disaster.

President Wilson is credited by correspondents in all the Allied capitals with having effectually aided the effort of Lloyd George and Clemenceau toward greater Allied unity. From London comes the news that the President sent Colonel House, his chief representative in Europe, a message stating that the United States Government considers a unity of plan and control between all the Allies and the United States essential in order to achieve a just and permanent peace.

Already the interests of the United States are being affected in the conferences now going on in Europe. Some of the questions which are of immediate concern to us are, as the Washington correspondent of the *New York Sun* notes, the possibility of an attack in force on the German submarine bases, the size of our expeditionary army in France, the extent to which our troops should be used in Italy, and the rate at which troops should be sent in proportion to the shipment of supplies to the Allies. This last question has been brought up by the British Premier, who has been quoted as saying to Americans: "I am anxious to know how soon the first million men can be expected in France." This would indicate that the Allies' loudest call is for American man-power, whereas a few weeks ago we were given to understand that all our tonnage was needed for supplies. Thus, as Mr. Lawrence points out in the *New York Evening Post*, an apportionment of tonnage is one of the important things the Allied War Council must decide.

Expressions of disappointment are heard in both France and the United States at the limitations of the new board of control. The military critic of the *Écho de Paris*, for instance, declares that "unless supreme war-powers are bestowed on the supreme war council its efficiency will be seriously affected." The Allies' new "supreme" war council is advisory only, and surely, *The Wall Street Journal* (New York) remarks, "advice has been overabundant."

Hope is expressed in well-informed newspaper circles, however, that the present council will perhaps develop a practically supreme power through perfected arrangements for speedy communication with the respective governments. And, says one



GENERAL TASKER H. BLISS,
Chief of Staff.



COLONEL EDWARD M. HOUSE,
The President's Representative.



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ADMIRAL W. S. BENSON,
Chief of Naval Operations.

LEADING FIGURES OF OUR WAR COMMISSION.

The aim to effect closest cooperation with our Allies is evident in the make-up of the Commission, whose nine members represent the Army and Navy, the War Trade Board, the Shipping Board, the Food Administration, and the Treasury Department.

Washington correspondent, if this plan works smoothly, no further centralization of military power will be necessary; "if not, arrangements may have to be made for granting the council power to assume executive control and to act on the spot precisely as the German high command does." According to Saint-Brice, who writes in the *Paris Journal*, the present program may be praised as a "meritorious effort for the better," tho far from sufficient. It is a "halting-place" rather than the end of the journey. This Frenchman credits Americans with being "resolved to make the practical solution a success, and this will not be the least service they will render to the Allies."

But the New York *Tribune* doubts if in this war we are going to get more than some kind of mutual cooperation in making plans and some agreement as to where the main effort of each campaign shall be. It recalls that "even when a coalition had a supreme general, as in the case of Marlborough, the nations whose armies he commanded in the field devoted a large part of their energy to hampering him and transforming his triumphs into moderate successes." There is a cry for a Napoleon, but, as *The Tribune* sagely observes, "the Allies will not make a Napoleon merely by creating a position which only a Napoleon could fill, and placing in the position a man who has never given any promise of Napoleonic genius." And it sees no embryo Marlboroughs or Napoleons on the Allied side. As things stand now, it deems it idle to suppose that the French would put their armies under the supreme command of an Italian, an Englishman, or an American, or that the British would surrender the control of their forces to a Frenchman or an Italian.

The New York *Evening Post*, the Springfield *Republican*, *The Public* (New York), *The New Republic*, and other journals of an independent turn in this country, and the Manchester *Guardian* in England, demand not only a unity of military command, but a unity of political purpose. The pressure on the German people to abandon Prussianism should be kept up, we are told. For one thing, as *The New Republic* points out, it will be very difficult to have a genuinely unified command while each ally has a separate war-aim. The Allies' political propaganda has so far, it believes, been far from unified, for "the common cause and the common program, the common need of dividing the enemy and consolidating inter-Allied unity have been sacrificed to the promotion of the special and sometimes exclusive political objects of the several members of the coalition." Here is where the United States should take the lead—

"Alone among the members thereof it is peculiarly preoccupied with that part of the program which is of common concern; and it can assume, consequently, in reference to the special objects of the Powers the attitude of mediator and reconciler—and if necessary of opponent. It can help to organize political unity and convert it into an offensive weapon."

Greater unity among the Allies also demands greater unity in each nation composing the alliance, it is observed. And it is interesting to note in each of the great nations of the Entente, excepting of course Russia, the demand for greater national unity and the general response to that demand. In this country we may note the growing desire for a declaration of war with Austria; predictions that Congress when it reassembles will back up the President even more strongly than during the last session, and, most significant of all, the American Federation of Labor's unanimous indorsement of the patriotic acts of Mr. Gompers and the war-aims of President Wilson. In Italy, the nation's peril is said to have gone far to unify the country. Mr. Lloyd George's speech in the House of Commons has resulted in a notable strengthening of his position as Great Britain's war-leader, which is evident in Parliament, among the British people, and in the press comment in Allied countries. In France, Premier Clemenceau uttered a ringing call for national support of what he called "an integral war," in his address to the Chamber of Deputies. When he had finished he was given a vote of confidence by the decisive score of 418 to 65. To quote a few characteristic sentences of the French Premier's address:

"The hour has come for us to be solely French, and with pride to declare that that suffices for us. Let everything to-day be blended—the claims of the front and the duty in the rear.

"Let every zone be the zone of war. . . .

"Let only fraternal solidarity, the surest foundation of the world to come, be shown at the forefront of alliance, at every instant and everywhere. . . .

"Those silent soldiers of the workshops deaf to evil suggestions, those old peasants bent over their land, those robust women at their toil, those children who bring them aid—there are our *poilus*; there are our *poilus* who, thinking later on of the great work, may say, like those of the trenches, 'I was in it.' . . .

"We shall not forge a greater France without putting our life into it. . . .

"Some day, from Paris to the humblest village, shouts of acclamation will greet our victorious standards stained with blood and tears and torn by shells—magnificent apparition of our noble dead. That day, the greatest day of our race, after so many other days of grandeur, it is in our power to bring forth."



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SHIFTING THE BLAME.

—Morgan in the Philadelphia Inquirer.



"DER OLD HOME AIND'T VOT IT USED TO BE."

—Sykes in the Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

ENTIRELY TOO MUCH FREEDOM OF THE SEAS TO SUIT GERMANY.

IS THE "U"-BOAT NIGHTMARE ENDING?

GERMANY'S SINGLE HOPE OF VICTORY over Britain's Navy, her one chance to keep America's overwhelming resources in men and material from finally turning the scale against her, has gone, in the opinion of cautious and informed observers. "If the U-boat has not definitely failed, it is on its way to failure," concludes the New York Evening Post, speaking for a host of its contemporaries. And it adds, "when a student of naval problems, like Arthur Pollen, who has by no means been an admirer of Admiralty policy, declares without reserve that the submarine has been beaten; when confirmative evidence comes from German sources, not only from Captain Perseus, but from Tirpitz"; when the "splendid results" of recent weeks are "checked up by the declining maximum of U-boat activity for preceding weeks, there emerges ample ground for rejoicing." What such failure of the German U-boat campaign means may be realized when we consider that it affects the supply of food, coal, and munitions to England, France, and Italy; the movement of American troops to Europe and the supplies for them; the supply of men and munitions for the Balkan, Mesopotamian, and Syrian campaigns; and, finally, that it may be held to remove forever from Great Britain and the United States the menace of future German aggression. "Piracy without mercy," comments the New York World, "has succeeded only in bringing the United States into the war, and in arraying practically all the rest of the outside world in bitter hatred against Germany. The Kaiser admittedly played that as his last card to win the war, and he has admittedly lost."

The belief in the practical collapse of the U-boat campaign is based upon general German admission and specific British Admiralty figures. The German Admiralty has indeed charged the decrease in U-boat sinkings to inevitable "occasional fluctuations," and has asserted that "the submarine warfare goes unswervingly forward and becomes more effective every day." The German Emperor himself has expressed the same confidence, but our editors note his concession that to win with the U-boats "we need, as well as the power of man, the aid of God." These more or less official affirmations, however, seem to carry less weight with our editors than these two facts briefly noted by the Springfield Republican:

"First, Admiral von Tirpitz in his recent speech at Munich

virtually admitted the failure of the submarine to achieve the results he had expected from it, and he explicitly stated that it could not be depended upon by Germany even as a defense against the British Fleet in the future because of the new inventions designed to counteract it.

"Secondly, Captain Perseus, the German naval expert, has just been permitted by the censor to publish in the Berliner Tageblatt a sensational article, in which, after having confessed that the German people are beginning to have their doubts as to the results of 'piracy without mercy,' he himself recognizes that the German Admiralty was grossly mistaken in its calculations, and that in Germany to-day credence is no longer given to the decisive influence of the submarine war."

But the actual figures seem even more important to some editors. Here is the New York Tribune's list of British losses since the "ruthless" campaign began in February:

Week Ended	Over 1,600 Tons	Under 1,600 Tons	Week Ended	Over 1,600 Tons	Under 1,600 Tons
February 24.....	15	6	July 8.....	14	3
March 3.....	14	9	July 15.....	14	4
March 10.....	10	4	July 22.....	21	3
March 17.....	16	8	July 29.....	18	3
March 24.....	18	7	August 5.....	21	2
March 31.....	18	13	August 12.....	14	2
April 7.....	17	2	August 19.....	15	3
April 14.....	19	9	August 26.....	20	5
April 21.....	40	15	September 2.....	20	3
April 28.....	35	13	September 9.....	12	6
May 5.....	24	22	September 16.....	8	20
May 12.....	18	5	September 23.....	13	2
May 19.....	18	9	September 30.....	11	2
May 26.....	18	1	October 7.....	12	6
June 3.....	15	3	October 14.....	12	6
June 10.....	22	10	October 21.....	17	8
June 17.....	27	5	October 28.....	14	4
June 24.....	21	7	November 4.....	8	4
July 1.....	15	5	November 11.....	1	5
			November 18.....	10	7

The decline of U-boat effectiveness may perhaps be more clearly seen by taking the weekly averages of losses by eight-week periods since the time of maximum destructiveness. The figures include all ships:

	Average No. Ships Sunk Per Week
April 8 to May 27.....	33.50
June 3 to July 22.....	23.62
July 29 to September 16.....	21.37
September 23 to November 11.....	15.37
Five weeks, October 21 to November 18.....	14

Not only is Allied shipping learning to elude the submarines, but the Allied antisubmarine offensive is becoming increasingly efficient in destroying them. Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the British Admiralty, declared in the House of Commons that during the three months of August, September, and October "the Germans lost as many submarines as they lost in 1916." From

his further statements we learn that nearly half the German submarines operating in the war-zone about the British Isles have been sunk. Such guarded bulletins, observes the *New York World*, are less inspiring, however, than Lloyd George's frank statement to the House: "We sank five of them Saturday."

All this, says Mr. Arthur Pollen, the British naval critic, in an Associated Press interview, means that "the German submarine campaign has broken down altogether," and that "the submarine is defeated." At the rate of the November sinkings Germany would be destroying about one million tons a year, which Great Britain alone could make good in less than eight months, and with her Allies in less than eight weeks. Mr. Pollen concludes: "Germany's defeat at sea is final, universal, and permanent, whereas Germany's successes on land are local, partial, and temporary, and her defeat at sea means that America's share in the war can be and will be decisive."

Even complete defeat and elimination of Italy from the war would not compensate Germany for the permanent suppression of the submarine campaign, says Mr. Frank H. Simonds in the *New York Tribune*, "because with the failure of the submarine campaign the Germans have lost their sole weapon against their principal enemy, the English, and against their new enemy, the United States." Unless Germany can rehabilitate her submarine warfare, she has, in Mr. Simonds's opinion, suffered disaster "almost as great as the Marne, and even greater than Verdun."

In Washington, we read in the *New York Tribune's* correspondence, the general feeling is that the submarine has been defeated. Secretary Daniels will hardly go so far as to say this, but he does believe "that the submarine menace has not proved the decisive factor in the war that the Germans predicted it would be." Mr. Daniels says that the most effective weapon against the submarine is "the armed service boat, equipped with all the latest scientific devices and typified in the modern destroyers." While editors are generally optimistic, there are echoes in our press of some official British warnings against excessive hopefulness. Mr. Grasty writes from London to the *New York Times* to warn us that "the submarine is not only yet unbeaten, but can be defeated only by the most strenuous sort of effort with America and England working shoulder to shoulder." And the *Chicago Herald* says: "Premature conclusions sink no submarines. Only shot and shells do that."

OUR FIFTY MILLION RAILROAD-OWNERS

FIFTY MILLION PEOPLE in the United States are direct or indirect owners of or investors in railroad securities, whose value is now imperiled by the most complex situation since the first transcontinental line was projected.

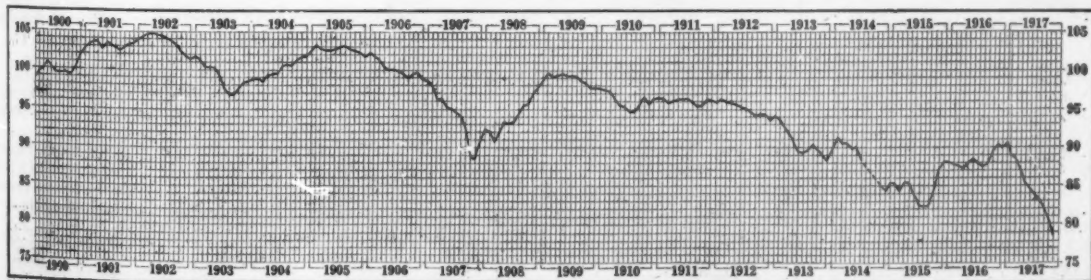
In the early days the railroads were encouraged in every possible way by legislation, says Mr. Francis H. Sisson, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company, in the *New York Tribune*, but this legislative liberality has given place to a "most confusing, multifarious, unscientific, and vexatious system of railroad laws and regulations." Coupled with the limitations of passenger- and freight-rates imposed by the Government, sundry observers remind us, is the constantly increasing cost of labor and material. The result is, as the *New York Herald* shows from figures compiled by *The Financial Chronicle*, that while the gross earnings in the month of September of 455 roads, nearly the entire mileage of the country, were ten per cent. larger than in September a year ago, the twenty per cent. increase in operating expenses reduced the net earnings by nearly \$8,000,000. Of the fifty million people who own the railroads, the *Chicago Tribune* points out, tho the great majority do not own the securities themselves, they are none the less vitally concerned, for they represent holders of insurance policies, depositors in savings-banks, and beneficiaries of all manner of trust funds. The very fact that railroad securities are legal investments for insurance companies and savings-banks testifies to their high financial standing, this journal adds, and if these securities fall 10, 20, or 30 per cent. the savings-bank depositor and the holder of insurance will ultimately suffer. It is obvious, therefore, the press suggest, that any injury suffered by the railroads is suffered also by a vast proportion of our population in the financial dependence in which they have put most faith. The question of an increase in rates as a solution of the railroad problem is familiar, but assumes a new phase in the testimony of Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, given before the Interstate Commerce Commission. As recorded by a Washington correspondent of the *New York Times*, Mr. Vanderlip stated that he fears Government ownership of railroads "unless something radical is done to convince the public that railroad shares and bonds are good securities." Surveying the general situation of the carriers, Mr. Vanderlip said:

"The outlook is that the railroads will need a billion dollars



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"1 YEAR GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP."

Said Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip to the Interstate Commerce Commission, "unless something radical is done to convince the public that railroad shares and bonds are good securities."



DOWNWARD COURSE OF RAILWAY BOND-VALUES SINCE 1900.

The line traces the monthly average price of thirty listed issues for eighteen years. Dotted line shows when the Stock Exchange was closed.

of new capital, and it is not possible to obtain this. The investor is the judge of his investment, and he to-day is turning away from railroad securities to industrials and other forms of investment. He does not have confidence in railroad securities.

"I do not think that the money which would come from the rate-increase sought would cure the situation. The cure lies much deeper than that. We are trying to control the railroads by two systems—one which prohibits combinations and the other which regulates through the Interstate Commerce Commission. So long as the railroads are regulated as to rates they should have the advantage of combinations. I feel that before we cure the railroads of the present sickness they will either go into the hands of the Government or the fundamental plan must be changed to permit railroads to consolidate, and thereby get advantages of economies and averages which would accrue from combinations."

The railroads are much in the same position that bankers were years ago, in Mr. Vanderlip's view, and he suggested that the country be formed into railroad districts as under the Federal Reserve Banking system:

"Upon the central board I would put representatives of the Government, members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, representatives of labor, and representatives of the public, the investor. Such a commission or board could decide when freight-rates could be increased and also have a say as to wage-increases, and it also could decide when combinations might be formed of the carriers. But while an increase in rates at this time would not be a cure, it would bring back the confidence lacking in the mind of the investor as to railroad securities."

If Mr. Vanderlip is right, according to the *Baltimore News*, political badgering of the railroads has brought us to a pretty pass. This country does not want Government ownership of railroads, for it has been satisfied with the system of regulation theoretically provided through the Interstate Commerce Commission. In theory the system is as desirable as ever, but in its practical working it has suffered because relations between the roads and the public have not been adjusted to the development and growth of the country's transportation, and *The News* adds: "The railroads have been 'robbers.' In the public's attitude

toward them they have not even had the benefit of constructive opportunity which, under modern penology the public gladly extends to its ordinary criminals." The opposition to Government ownership of railroads is emphatically voiced also by the *New York Herald*, which says that apart from the "incredibly stupendous increase in the national debt that would be involved in taking over the roads, there is strong democratic sentiment against such a Prussianizing of the country's transportation." Among the dailies that hold the opposite opinion is the *New York American*, which believes this is the logical time for Government ownership. It says:

"If the Government should take over the railroads it would be possible to operate the railroads without this 15 per cent. increase, and, perhaps, at a positive reduction of rates, to the saving of millions of dollars to the consumer, and would SURELY AND INEVITABLY LEAD TO THE REDUCTION OF THE PRICE OF COMMODITIES AND THE HIGH COST OF LIVING."

The *Newark News* believes some device must be adopted that will solidify railroad investment, or else the only buyer for railroad securities, the only source of railroad credit, will be the Government itself, and we read:

"Centralized governmental responsibility for sound railroad enterprise draws nearer day by day. The need is imperative and unanswerable. Only the choice of alternatives is open to debate."

The *Philadelphia Inquirer* holds that our transportation system must be reorganized under Federal charters and exempted from State regulations, "or else the Government must take them over and operate them." The *Washington Star* thinks it is significant that intimations of acquiescence in closer Government control of the railroads come from the railroads themselves and from the banking interests allied with them. This means a control that will do something more than "restrict and regulate," and this journal says it is interpreted as an indication that "railway interests are forestalling possible popular demand for Government ownership outright."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

JAPAN apparently wants to love her neighbor, China, as herself.—*Columbia State*.

ITALIA has a lot more "irredenta" now, but the war is still young.—*Sacannah News*.

NEW YORK has settled that old question—the lady or the tiger. She has taken them both.—*St. Louis Star*.

"FORD will quit making pleasure-cars." How do you mean pleasure?—*Chicago Tribune*.

WE have increased the postal rates in an effort to stop the "Mailed Fist."—*Council Bluffs Nonpareil*.

IN Russia the battle is to the swift—the side which first reaches the telegraph office.—*Chicago Tribune*.

MOB violence will never teach the I. W. W. or anybody else respect for law and order.—*Indianapolis Star*.

THE Villa forces creating disorder on the border probably have just heard Pershing is in France.—*New York World*.

IF we judge by their conduct, somebody has injected a mighty poor grade of maxims in the Russian Maximalists.—*Houston Post*.

A LOT of girls are now getting a business training that will enable them to support husbands after the war.—*Des Moines Register*.

IF that list of enemy aliens ever falls into the Kaiser's hands, we look for another strain on the iron-supply of Germany.—*Boston Transcript*.

HIS picture indicates that if Herr Trotsky had not been called by destiny to be Foreign Minister at Petrograd, he would have done very well on the road in flowers and feathers or cloaks and suits.—*Chicago Tribune*.

THE three Rs, as taught in Russia, are riot, retreat, and revolt.—*The Atchison Globe*.

THE Russians seem to believe that fighting, like charity, begins at home.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

ONE way to fill a soldier's Christmas socks would be to enlist.—*Christian Home and School* (Erie).

IF George can't do it, perhaps Georges can.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

"No More \$50 Dinners," says a head-line. What is worse is that there are no more 50-cent dinners.—*New York World*.

IF we understand it at this distance, the Finns are demanding a separate government and something to eat.—*Dallas News*.

AS we gather it, the Maximalists represent the ultimate in lunacy, while the Minimalists are only half-crazy.—*Chicago Tribune*.

WE must defend not only the West front, the East front, and the Balkan front, but also the New York water-front.—*Providence Journal*.

COMPLAINTS are growing that German agents have too much leeway in this country. The fact is, they haven't been given enough rope.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

"QUIZ Follows \$2,000,000 Blam" runs a head-line. Yes; but isn't it a pity that the quiz always follows and never precedes the blam?—*New York Morning Telegraph*.

"WOULD Colonel House consider a nomination for the Presidency in 1920?" asks an exchange. In all probability not. The sentiment of the country seems to be against these terms.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.



"GOSH! HE MEANS IT!!"

—Sykes in the *Philadelphia Evening Ledger*.

FOREIGN - COMMENT

LLOYD GEORGE REWINDS THE CLOCK

THAT FIERY LITTLE WELSHMAN, David Lloyd George, who to-day governs Britain, has succeeded in imposing his will upon the Entente, and he has carried his project of a Supreme War Council of the Allies in the face of a storm of opposition in England that at one time threatened to overwhelm him. The primary cause of the hubbub was Mr. Lloyd George's "brutally frank" speech in Paris, in which he roundly alleged that the absence of coordinated effort on the part of the Allies was responsible for the disasters in Serbia, Roumania, and Italy. In his Paris speech Mr. Lloyd George said:

"I have spoken to-day with a frankness that is perhaps brutal, at the risk of being ill-understood here and elsewhere, and not, perhaps, without risk of giving temporary encouragement to the enemy, because now that we have established this council it is for us to see that the unity it represents be a fact and not an appearance.

"The war has been prolonged by particularism. It will be shortened by solidarity. If the effort to organize our united action becomes a reality, I have no doubt as to the issue of the war. The weight of men and material and of moral factors in every sense of the word is on our side. I say it, no matter what may happen to Russia or in Russia. A revolutionary Russia can never be anything but a menace to Hohenzollernism. But even if we are obliged to despair of Russia, my faith in the final triumph of the cause of the Allies remains unshakable."

This speech wounded the pride of the British people and produced what is perhaps best described as an attack of nerves. The Premier was considered to have disparaged the British General Staff, and its leaders, Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and Sir William Robertson, and in the House of Commons ex-Premier Asquith voiced the doubts and apprehensions of many when he said that "the nation would deprecate the setting up of any organization that would interfere with the responsibility of the General Staffs to their Governments, or derogate in any way from the authority and legitimate responsibility of each of the Allied staffs to its own people." The Premier in his reply to Mr. Asquith adopted a tone that was almost truculent, but his enthusiasm and eloquence swept Parliament off its feet. Lloyd George denied that "he had regaled the good people of Paris with irrelevant rhetoric"—as Mr. Asquith phrased it—and claimed that he had roused the Allied nations to the adoption of a salutary and necessary reform. He said:

"I made up my mind to take the risks, and I took them, to arouse public sentiment, not here merely, but in France, in Italy, and in America, to get public sentiment behind us, to see that this document became an act.

"It is not easy to rouse public opinion. I may know nothing of military strategy, but I do know something of political strategy. And to convince and to get public opinion interested in a proposal and to convince them of the desirability of it is an essential part of political strategy. That is why I did it, and it has done it. [Loud cheers.] I determined to deliver a dis-

agreeable speech that would force everybody to talk about this scheme, and they have talked about it.

"The result is that America is in, Italy is in, France is in, Britain is in, and public opinion is in, and that is vital."

Tho all are in, some would have gone further, the Premier said:

"Another suggestion which found favor not only in France, but, I observe, also in America, was that the committee should have greater power than we proposed to confer upon it. Therefore the idea of America is not that we have gone too far, but that we have not gone far enough. There are reasons why I think that it would be undesirable to set up a separate authority unless we are driven to it by the failure of the present experiment, for the success of which goodwill and cooperation on the part of all concerned are essential."

The charge that politicians were interfering with military strategy was vigorously repelled by the Prime Minister:

"I will lay down two propositions, and I defy any man to challenge them. The first is that no soldiers in any war have had their strategical dispositions less interfered with by politicians. There has not been a single battalion or gun moved this year except on the advice of the General Staff. Not a single

attack has been ordered in any part of the battle-field except on the advice of the General Staff, and there has not been a single attack not ordered.

"The whole campaign of this year has been the result of the advice of soldiers. Never in the whole history of war in this country have soldiers got more consistent and more substantial backing from politicians than they have in this war. I do not mean a backing of speeches; I mean a backing of guns, ammunition, transport, shipping, railways, supplies, and men. Speeches are no substitute for shells.

"I have only twice during this war acted against the advice of soldiers. The first was in the gun program. I laid down a program in advance of the advice of soldiers and against it. I was told then that I was extravagant and that the program would not be necessary. There is no soldier to-day who will not say that I was right.

"The second time I acted against the advice of soldiers was in the appointment of a civilian to reorganize the railways behind the lines, and I am proud to have done it. There is not a soldier now who will not say that he is grateful that I prest my advice in spite of the attacks in the press that I was interfering with the soldiers."

Dealing specifically with the subject of the Allied Supreme War Council, Mr. Lloyd George said:

"The field is north, south, east, and west. Our business is to bring pressure on the enemy from every point of the compass, and inflict hurt on him where you can.

"That is our argument and that is why we want a central council—a council which will examine the whole field of operations, and not merely a part of it, with the advice of England and her generals to be given when it is required, and the advice of others to be given to us.

"We need every brain, we need all the experience, we need all the help, and they need it, and their need is greater than ours at the present moment. We want victory, and we will get



AS LLOYD GEORGE RUNS THE WAR.

Everything Too Late.

—Simplicitissimus (Munich).

it, but I don't want the whole burden of winning to fall on Great Britain; and I want, therefore, an inter-Allied council, so to order the whole field of battle that the whole resources of the Allies shall be thrown into the conflict, in order to bring pressure to bear on the enemy."

Mr. Lloyd George's speech has cleared the air, and England seems to have recovered from her attack of nerves. That attack was undoubtedly a serious one, and the bay of the critic arose



THE WANING OF FAITH.

GUARDIAN OF THE STATUE—"You wish to hammer another nail into the colossus of our Hindenburg?"

EX-ENTHUSIAST—"No. I want my old one back."

—Punch (London).

from every section of the press. Just what the public wanted is succinctly put by the London *Sunday Pictorial*, which wrote:

"What, briefly, does it seem that the public want in this the fourth year of the biggest war in history?"

"Briefly, they want to be told things they do not know; not things they have been told dozens of times already. They want to have things they do not understand explained to them. They no longer want platitudes obvious to all.

"They do not want to be told by Ministers not to lose heart and to 'set their teeth,' and to go on till we win and until 'the might and militarism of Prussia are finally and forever vanquished.' What they had rather be reassured about is that Ministers are setting their teeth and doing all they can to vanquish the might and militarism of Prussia, with deeds and foresight, instead of only in speeches and prophecies.

"They want solid facts and definite assurances in regard to food, the U-boats, our apparent naval impotence for offense, and the situation in Italy, in Russia, and in Holland (over our blockade). They do not want to be told that the German offensive power is 'forever gone,' and then to see Riga lost and Petrograd evacuated."

This influential and popular Sunday paper outlines in advance just what the Premier has given. In describing what the people wanted it said:

"In sum, there seem to be no collaboration, no unity of utterance, no sense of the sterner needs of the hour, no knowledge of the public need in more than half of these speeches. We want to be spoken to not as tho we were children, needing to be soothed or stimulated, but as grown men who have lost and suffered, but are still strong to endure. We want strong guidance, not vague prophecies; facts, not dreams; successful results, not brilliant glossing over of partial failures."

BLARNEY FOR IRELAND

THE GERMAN SAVIORS OF BELGIUM weep for the wrongs of Ireland, and covet a chance to "save" it too.

Germany's latest endeavor to assist the Irish cause takes the form of a monthly magazine, *Irische Blätter*, published in Berlin under the auspices of the "German-Irish Society," whose president is no less a person than Mathias Erzberger, the leader of the Catholic Center party. The editor of these *Irish Leaves* is George Chatterton Hill, while one of the society's directors is Mr. St. John Gaffney, sometime United States Consul in Munich.

Why Germany is so keenly interested in Ireland is set forth in the inaugural address of the German-Irish Society which the *Irische Blätter* publishes. It runs, in part:

"The war has proved that Germany has very few friends. But the Irish have acted as friends at home as well as in the United States, and Germany must not underestimate the value of Irish friendship. From the beginning of the war the American Irish adopted the German cause with enthusiasm and in alliance with the German-Americans conducted a courageous fight for true neutrality. There is no doubt that but for the support of the Irish organizations the politically unorganized German-Americans would have been condemned to impotence.

"The formation of this society is to supply visible proof to the Irish in Ireland as well as in America of German gratitude and German sympathy. The heroic rebellion of 1916 still lives in the memory of all of us. The uprising in Dublin, during which 2,000 armed Irish defied a British force many times their number, evoked a lively interest in Germany toward the Emerald Isle and all its inhabitants.

"The German-Irish Society will devote its energies to reopening Ireland to the world, and especially to Germany. It will see that the voice of the Irish nation, which has been oppressed and sucked dry by England, again finds expression and generally and in every way will further the development of the Emerald Isle in the interest of the German as well as the Irish people."

SOBER TEUTONS TO WHIP A DRUNKEN WORLD

THE INCREDIBLE LENGTH to which the German Government and the press are going to bolster up the waning martial ardor of the supprett classes is excellently illustrated by an article published simultaneously in the Pan-German Berlin *Deutsche Tageszeitung* and in the *Ostasiatische Lloyd* of far-off Shanghai. With the German Army slowly pounded to pieces in the West, and the "victorious" Navy usually bottled up in Kiel, the rulers of German destinies have discovered a convenient argument for victory—progressive drunkenness in the hostile countries which has already so undermined the vitality of the enemy that he is destined to succumb to German valor.

The article, from the pen of a medical officer in the active service, begins with reference to the moderate use of drugs and narcotics in Germany, and calls the attention of the prohibitionists to the circumstance that generations of coffee, tea, cigar, and beer consumption have left the people physically strong and mentally alert. Not so in France! There everything is exaggerated. Opium, hashish, and absinthe have been the favorite intoxicants of peace times, and the elubs of cocaine, morphin, ether, and chloroform fiends were tacitly tolerated by the police. The war has only added to the spread of the vice.

But it is with respect to America that his fantasy soars highest and betrays his boundless *animus*. The wish is too palpably father to the thought. Accordingly, there has been a tempest of gold let loose over the land that never knew what idealism meant. Spendthrifts and panderers to debased tastes followed in its wake, and as a result the cafés of the nation are high aloft upon the crests of drunkenness—feasts of Lucullan splendor,

orgies that would put to shame the frenzy of Imperial Rome, or the refined debaucheries of the magnificent Louis . . . The manitarsiums of the land are filled to overflowing . . . The country is on a down-hill grade and foredoomed to defeat!

The storm has spent its fury; a calm has settled o'er the roaring billows; the darkened clouds yield to the smiling sun. The doctor, smug and complacent, speaks *pianissimo* about the Vaterland:

"It seems curious that we of Germany are free from all this pernicious influence. We would falsify the truth were we to contradict the facts. Indeed, we have noted even a significant decrease in the use of alcohols. Our very consumption of tea and coffee has experienced a decline. Our soldiers are simpler than ever in tastes. Tobacco and beer suffice for all of them. We are not obliged to pass stringent laws against vices, as our enemies have done. There must lie in the very backbone of our people a powerful firmness and mastery. For, where such great shocks as war and ruin do not disturb the equanimity of the nation, nor raise the appetite for intoxicants and drugs, there is a sure guaranty of confidence in ultimate conquest. Not even in war has the German strength succumbed to such poisons. The same can not be maintained concerning our enemies. And for this one ought to be heartily thankful."

GERMANY COUNTS THE ODDS

WHISTLING TO KEEP THEIR COURAGE UP, the German strategists are looking forward to the spring with no little apprehension, and we find a certain uneasiness reflected in the press, altho war-comments and forecasts remain as bombastic as before. The successes in Italy seem to have put new enthusiasm into the Germans, but they still regard the Western front as the vital theater of operations. In a recent issue we gave the opinion of the military expert of the Manchester *Guardian* regarding the "Coming Evacuation of Belgium," and what he had to say has excited the wrath of the military expert of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, who still clings to the "strategic retreat" theory and solemnly assures us that wherever ground has been yielded in Belgium it was "in accordance with Hindenburg's plans." This expert can not conceive how any sane writer can see in these "minor successes" any indication that Germany's position in Belgium is in the least weakened. He says:

"If this English argument is taken seriously into consideration, one can understand how it is possible for the Entente press to be so childish to-day as to make such a noise about every few kilometers regained in Flanders. We Germans, on the other hand, have long been able to adopt as our principle that whoever wants to understand the strategy of this war and German leadership can put sector maps and compasses aside. The only point worth worrying about is whether a breakthrough succeeds or not."

This expert, however, sees quite clearly that the Flanders front next spring is going to be no bed of roses. He says it is impossible for the Entente to find a "way round," and proceeds to discuss the possibility of a "way over":

"It is certain that the Entente are making gigantic efforts to prepare and support a new offensive next year, with bombing attacks which will leave everything that has been done hitherto far behind. Nor is there any doubt that the Entente are placing the greatest reliance on the aid of the Americans in this respect. We do not doubt that the technique will effect very great things in this new branch of warfare, but this, too, has its limits, and the first and most important limit will be the German counter-measures. . . . To sum up, the strategic problem of the Entente has simplified and at the same time has increased to one of the greatest difficulty. Eastern possibilities have disappeared, and the forcible solution of the strategic problems of the West is scarcely imaginable. The hope of success in Flanders overlooks the wealth of Hindenburg's strategic ideas."

Another leading organ of German opinion is equally confident that we are fighting a losing battle. The *Kölnische Zeitung*

with triumphant gesture points to Italy, and then proceeds to examine the situation on other fronts. It says:

"In the West the tremendous English gamble of men and guns and the desperate efforts of the French show no success in effecting the desired breach through which an Anglo-French victory might march. In the East Russia has suffered a blow which once more makes her general situation as unfavorable as ever it was, for now that we dominate the Baltic we can exert a new pressure of the greatest weight upon Russia without the Entente being able to alter the situation. Thus the paralysis of



GERMANY'S REAL RULER.

HIS MAJESTY—"Potsdam" Old Hindenburg drinks deep.
What will he leave for me? —Bystander (London).

the enemy league continues and all its hopes of being able to stop this paralysis by strong counter-pressure are vain, in spite of the superiority in numbers and material. Even in this fourth year of war, moral and intellectual factors retain their superiority over mechanical and numerical factors—that is to say, the Entente remains the weaker party."

How our European Allies can be so fatuous as to believe that we can help them is an insoluble mystery to the German mind. In a pitying paragraph, the *Kölnische Zeitung* remarks:

"If the English press, in spite of this clear military and economic situation, is to-day relapsing into that tone about war-aims which it adopted at the beginning, and if the Entente repudiate in the most impolite fashion everything that has been done to prepare the way to an understanding, the real reason of this attitude—as is proved by the exuberant reports of Wilson's war-preparations which are pouring over just now from America—is the hope that American help is still capable of so improving a situation that has gone wrong for three years that something like a good political result, at least for England and France, would ensue. . . . We know that even in the coming offensive and with the arrival of American help, the general situation will not change in favor of our enemies, if only because the utmost that the United States can achieve will be balanced by the increasing weakness of the Entente—quite apart from the submarine war—which will draw a smudgy line through the American calculation. . . . Thus the newest hopes of the Entente will end in just as immense a failure as their former hopes and they are only postponing what must come at last—the peace of give and take and of agreement upon the basis of right and fairness which will give us what we have long won the right to claim."

POSSIBILITIES OF REVOLUTION IN ENGLAND

A PROFOUND SHOCK has been given to the most conservative country in the world by the flat statement of the *London Times* that England is upon the verge of revolution. That great organ of British opinion roundly alleges that sinister influences have gained control of the English trade-unions and that the workers are blindly following a path which can lead only to revolution. It says:

"The bulk of the men do not understand, as we have said before, whither they are being led. They do not understand that the successive advances of money do them no good, but injure others poorer than themselves through the progressive depreciation of money. They certainly do not understand that persistence in the present course will jeopardize the successful issue of the war. Some of the revolutionaries care nothing about the war; others want to lose it. The working classes in general are, if possible, more determined than any other section of the population, and there is no reason to suppose that the miners, the railwaymen, and those engaged on war-industries—who are the particular cat-paws of the revolutionaries—are any less determined than the rest. We believe that when they realize the effect of the present policy on the war many at least will take a different view."

Many accurate observers are inclined to indorse the main thesis of *The Times*, that revolution is in the air, and this conviction has even penetrated into that stronghold of conservative speculation, the University of Oxford, for we find Dr. W. A. Spooner, the venerable Warden of New College, writing to *The Times*:

"There can be little doubt that there exists a certain amount of rather vague and indefinite revolutionary feeling among the working classes of the country, and the principal danger, perhaps, is that the revolutionary workers believe themselves to be, and actually are, supported by some, at least, of the more intellectual classes, who, while they have little constructive ability, furnish them with arguments and grounds of discontent against the existing state of things. All that need be said on this head is that intellectual people who take this line incur a very serious responsibility; blind guides leading the blind, they are likely to fall into the ditch.

"Now, as long as the war lasts, such revolutionary movements as may exist are sure, I think, to be controlled and prevented from running into dangerous extremes by the patriotism and good sense of the working classes themselves, who have shown on the whole, under a long stress, very great fortitude and self-restraint. The danger-point will occur when the war is over, when circumstances are almost certain to arise which will produce a very strained situation between capital and labor."

The Right Hon. G. N. Barnes, the Labor Member of the British War Cabinet, is very angry at the suggestion that his followers are tinged with revolutionary ideas, and in the *London Evening Standard* makes this downright statement in the course of a long article on the subject:

"Statements which attribute working-class unrest to adherence to revolutionary theories are untrue, and so far as such

statements charge working people with mere selfish ends they are monstrously magnified. In prewar days the same class of writers who have recently been lecturing the workers held out to them the law of supply and demand as the very Alpha and Omega of industrialism. Since 1914 the working people could have applied that economic law to the undoing of the community. To their everlasting credit, be it said, they have not done so."

"Just what does the existing industrial unrest mean? It means that an educated democracy is not going to be content with the position of subservience which has hitherto been assigned to it in the industrial world. There are two main things which account for the unrest. One is the question of status and the other the question of wages. Of these two, the chief, to my mind, is the first. A man is no longer content to occupy the position of fetcher and carrier. He wants to have a voice in determining the conditions under which he works day by day. . . . In the main the industrial unrest is legitimately inspired. The section of it that can not be so described is neither great nor dangerous; but it all depends on the future conduct of affairs as to whether it will become dangerous. On the whole, I do not think it will, because there is an evident desire to meet legitimate grievances and rectify them."

The view of labor, uninfluenced by place or power, is found in the *London Justice*, "the organ of the Social Democracy," which, in an article entitled "Revolution," says:

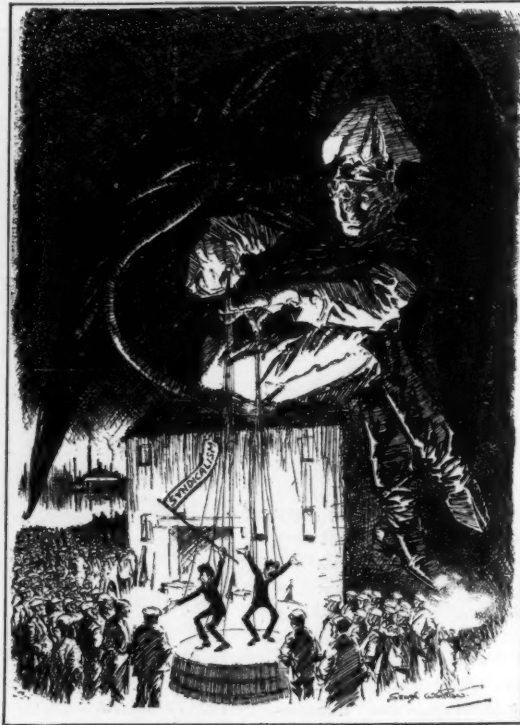
"Never before in the history of Great Britain was there such universal distrust of Ministers, politicians, and Parliament as exists to-day. It is quite impossible to find anybody, outside our governing intriguers and

their cliques, who has the slightest confidence in our leading men either individually or collectively. We all know that Germany is on the down grade and that the war will be won. But we also know that if the present Administration can lose it, by its fatal procrastination, windbagery, and ineptitude—not to repeat much uglier imputations which are freely made all round in the street—then lost it will be.

"Now this is a very serious position. Never at any period did a nation stand up to disaster, make all necessary sacrifices, suppress even most justifiable exaltation at the magnificent courage and quality of its troops than England has done for the past forty months. Never was any nation worse served by its political representatives of every grade. Yet we are in a vicious circle of perennial imbecility, from which apparently we can not break out. That a complete revolution is needed few doubt."

Justice, however, does not think that the hour for revolution has yet struck:

"What makes many who see that a drastic change is necessary hesitate to help that change along is the question, Who is to take the place of those who are cleared out? In revolutionary periods that question answers itself. The hour produces the men. There are many in the trade-unions of this country more capable than those now at the head of our affairs, if they would but shake off their diffidence, exercise their imagination, and prepare themselves for taking control of affairs instead of merely accepting office. The view to keep before us always is that the nation's resources must be organized on the basis of use and for the benefit of the whole people. It is useless and harmful to regard things from the point of view of their money cost. That is the revolution that we want. Our time is not yet, but it is coming."



LABOR UNREST.
The man who pulls the strings.
—*Passing Show* (London).

A NEW WAR-TASK FOR ALL AMERICANS

TO-DAY, for the glory of America and the service of humanity, the "small" man is called into action. His name is legion. His power is the conquering and unconquerable power of the American nation.

Big capital, big business, and the big men of the country already have been called into service, and have taken up the big tasks assigned to them. By the new plan put into operation this month by the United States Government the vast power of the small savings, the small business, the citizen of small affairs is to be employed for the winning of the war. The new plan will be welcomed wherever it becomes known. The bare announcement of it has aroused enthusiasm. It is a plan for all the hundred million free citizens of America. The task assigned to each is very easy, but very great in its effect upon the successful prosecution of the war and upon the future welfare of America. The performance of the task brings immediate profit to every person who does a part. The Government pays a higher rate for it than for the service of big capital.

Liberty Bonds are beyond the reach of many whose patriotism is very real, and who are eager to do their bit for their country, but who must accumulate their savings in small amounts from day to day. The Government has devised "War-Savings Certificates" and "United States Thrift Cards" to enable these people to invest their small savings profitably in securities of the United States.

A War-Savings Certificate has twenty spaces, upon each one of which a Government stamp costing about \$4.12 may be affixed. These stamps will increase in value at the rate of four per cent. *compound interest*, so that in five years, at maturity, they will be worth five dollars each. The full certificate, costing \$82.40, will be redeemed in five years by the United States Government for \$100 in cash. But any one of the stamps, or any part of an incompletely filled certificate, will be redeemed in cash, at any time, on ten days' notice, for more than its original cost. The stamps and the filled, or partly filled, War-Savings Certificate are *better even than currency*—better than their face value in money itself, and available for use at any time of need. For example, if you were to carry a five-dollar bill in your pocket for six months, it would be worth, at the end of that time, not one cent more than five dollars, but if you carry in your pocket a War-Savings Stamp, or a War-Savings Certificate with the stamps affixed, it is increasing in value every minute of the time, and you can use it as money whenever you wish.

The United States Thrift Cards are planned on the same principle as the War-Savings Certificates. The total value is only five dollars, however, and the twenty spaces for War-Savings Stamps provide for saving as little as twenty-five cents at a time. The whole plan is simplicity, convenience, profit, and service to the highest degree. It gives to every class of Americans, even those of the smallest means, the opportunity to save money and to lend it to their own Government at four per cent. *compound interest*, with the right to have their money back, with increase, at any time. It brings to every man, woman, and child a strong inducement to economize in food, clothing, and personal indulgence, and to use his savings to increase his own fortune, to strengthen his Government, and to support our gallant soldiers and sailors who are giving their lives for us.

War-Savings Certificates, United States Thrift Cards, and the War-Savings Stamps to fill them, will be on sale in every post-office, every bank, and thousands of other places throughout the nation. Full information will be everywhere available. Every facility in buying them will be given. Nobody will have any reason for overlooking or neglecting them; but they are not to be dumped on the market without restriction. They are too good for that. No one subscriber will be allowed to own more

than \$1,000 worth of the War-Savings Certificates. They are for the small man, whose savings necessarily are small, not for the big man, who can buy Liberty Bonds to his heart's content.

The challenge of this new opportunity to save and to serve for America and for humanity must be heard and heeded by all who share the blessings of this great free land and who owe allegiance to its flag. America has taken up the greatest burdens that can come to the richest, strongest nation on earth. All of us, business men, professional men, officials, and laboring men, women, boys, and girls, are, first and last, Americans, and the tasks and problems of our beloved country come straight home to us. We are its strength and its wealth. We must carry its burden and perform its tasks. We must win its victory.

The small moneys of the many are now to join the big moneys of the few. A dollar from each of a million men is mightier than a million dollars from one man.

Millions of patriotic Americans born and bred on the soil of freedom are now to have a chance to express their love of their own country and their purpose to keep it safe and free.

Millions of patriotic citizens who have come here to enjoy American liberty and opportunity under the Stars and Stripes are now to have a chance to express their loyal, loving devotion to the land which in a new and broader sense has become their fatherland—the land which gives them the blessings of its free institutions and opportunities and the protection of its flag.

Millions of boys and girls who, with many a salute, have pledged allegiance to the flag and to the Republic for which it stands, are now to have the pride and pleasure of rendering that allegiance in a real service which shall help their country to win this great war.

Secretary McAdoo, that big man of the United States Treasury, who not only is the President's strong arm in the great task of financing America in the war, but who is confronted with the stupendous problem of financing the whole world of our Allies and of destitute neutrals, and who is solving that almost impossible problem with marvelous success, has gone straight to the American people and has declared to them that "Every man in this country must be a patriot, and every man who, in these times, does not feel in his soul the fire of America is not a patriot."

The call is to men of many races, but now all of one great nation, men who feel their hearts beat quicker when they speak of America as "my country," men who salute the star-spangled banner with pride as their own flag. The call is to you—go at once, to-day, to your nearest post-office or bank, or wherever the new War-Savings Stamps are on sale, and buy all you can; then save, and buy more to-morrow, and the next day, and every day, and so help to defend the flag and the liberties you love, and to send the same liberties into the lands across the sea.

The call is to every American, whether he has sprung from the free soil of America or has been transplanted from other soil to flourish here. Now is the time to dedicate heart and soul and body to the great cause for which America is fighting. Lose not a moment in beginning the collection of War-Savings Stamps. Add to the amount every day of the year. Nothing short of your very best now and all the time will be enough.

"But already I have done my best," do you say? *Have you?* When you can write in the record of every day these three things: "I have sacrificed for America, I have saved for America, I have served America," then, only, will you have done your real part. Then, only, will your heart thrill with true patriotism and you can feel that your country has not depended on you in vain. To-day is the day to buy a War-Savings Certificate. Every day which follows must see some savings applied to the purchase of War-Savings Stamps, and not one man, woman, boy, or girl must neglect this duty and privilege.

UNFAIR PRACTISES AS A CAUSE OF HIGH PRICES

Prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST by the UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION
and especially designed for High School Use.



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HERBERT HOOVER,
United States Food
Administrator.

(A) SUMMARY OF HIGH FOOD-PRICES IN WAR-TIME.

—You will recall that last week's article explained to you a number of ways in which war makes prices go up. You learned (1) that a large increase in exportation, such as has occurred during this Great War, has a tendency to raise food-prices, which may be counteracted by stimulating home production and modifying home demands. You were told also (2) that any interruption to smooth-working labor conditions also tends to raise prices. (3) Moreover, when the food-dealer observes that the cost of food-production is rising, or that wages are high, he is sometimes tempted to make the public pay a somewhat higher rate for food-commodities than their cost to him justifies. You saw (4) how defective transportation facilities and a resultant shortage of food-stuffs are likely to raise prices. And finally you learned (5) that if the amount of gold in active use increases while commodities do not increase, a rise in the selling-price of such commodities will result.

But food-prices have other causes, which are the result of human avarice or mismanagement, and which would tend, even if there were no war, to raise prices. Doubtless food-dealers as a whole are honest and patriotic. But there are black sheep in every flock, and there is no line of business which is not affected by harmful traditions and selfish customs.

Some of these causes for high food-prices are: the lack of normal marketing conditions for the producer, hoarding, speculation, unreasonable profits, and practises which tend to restrict supply or distribution. These operations have taken place everywhere along the line by which food progresses from producer to purchaser.

(1) **THE LACK OF NORMAL MARKETING CONDITIONS.**—Instead of moving by the most direct steps from producer to consumer, accumulating only slight price increase in the process, food-commodities have sometimes traveled a slow and devious route. More agents than necessary have intervened between producer and consumer, and each has absorbed an individual profit, without performing any necessary service. The final and largest price of all, the accumulation of all the price increases, that price had to be paid by the consumer.

The Normal Route from Producer to Consumer.—The public often thinks of food-commodities as passing from producer to wholesaler to retailer to consumer. But this is seldom actually practicable. The route is often like this:

producer
to
broker (or commission man)
to
jobber (wholesaler)
to
retailer
to
consumer.

The Circuitous Route.—With some commodities these steps are justifiable and necessary. But too often one broker sells to another broker, he sells to a third, and so on; and each time a slight price increase is tacked on. A car-load of beans, for instance, may be sold and resold and sold again so many times that in the end the public may pay nearly twice as much as the producer originally received. In fact, there are cases on record where a commodity has been handled by as many as ten different brokers, each taking his separate profit.

(2) **HOARDING FOOD.**—Hoarding food has been another evil

which the Food-Administration aims to rectify. Suppose a man finds that his Christmas turkeys are not selling well. Under former conditions he could either reduce their price in order to sell them or he could hold them in cold storage on the chance of making more money next year.

Or suppose a food-dealer finds himself overstocked with any line of goods, and the prevailing market price unsatisfactory. Formerly he could hold his surplus from the market, hoping that the price would advance sufficiently to afford him the profit he desired. These are practises which the new licensing system will do away with, as the dealer must place his goods on the market within a reasonable time so that the public will get the benefit of the price reduction.

(3) **SPECULATION.**—The evils of speculation in foodstuffs are obvious. Perhaps a man who has never been in the food business at all buys a quantity of rice. As a speculative venture, he stores the rice away in a warehouse and waits for the market price of rice to go up. When it does, he sells it to the wholesaler. And in the end the public pays his profit.

(4) **UNREASONABLE PROFITS.**—Examples of unreasonable profits are not hard to find. Possibly some corner grocer in your own community has been able to buy sugar at a low price. Later, when the price of sugar has risen, if this grocer sells his supply at the new market price, he is thereby making far more than a normal and just percentage of profit.

(5) **OTHER UNFAIR PRACTISE.**—Here is an example of another unfair practise. A farmer may turn over a car-load of potatoes to a broker who is supposed to sell it on commission, at his regular commission fee. Instead of doing so, the broker may sell it to himself, pocket the commission for that transaction, and afterward sell the potatoes again at a profit. Once again, this *double profit* is finally paid by the public.

One of the most flagrant practises that has been charged is that of *wasting food* deliberately to keep up prices. If an importer receives a ship-load of fruit, say bananas, which is dead ripe, he may break the regular market price by selling them at the necessary low price. Suppose, sooner than do that, he throws the bananas into the harbor. He has been guilty of deliberate waste for the sake of taking more money from the pockets of the public.

(C) **OBJECT OF THE NEW LICENSING SYSTEM.**—To straighten that circuitous path from producer to consumer, and to eliminate all needless price increase *en route*, was one of the tasks imposed upon the Food Administration. Powers which would aid in such regulation were conferred upon the Food Administration when the Food-Control Act became law on August 10. And the machinery for the enforcement of the regulative provisions of the law is the new licensing system.

Next week, it is our purpose to explain how the Food Administration proposes to control the wholesaler and the big retailer, directly, and the smaller retailer, indirectly, through the license system, thereby helping to correct mismanagement and to check unfair practises.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

1. What is meant by a normal route from producer to consumer? By a circuitous route?
2. How, in some cases, may an unscrupulous food-dealer lengthen necessary food-channels to gain a speculative profit?
3. Can you cite any examples within your reading or experience of high prices due to hoarding, speculation, or waste?
4. In what respect does justifiable storage of foodstuffs differ from hoarding? Give illustrations of each.
5. Suppose the grocer with whom you trade raises the price of salt suddenly. Under what circumstance would he be justified in so doing? In what cases would you call this taking an unreasonable profit?
6. At the present day is any grocer justified in selling sugar at a higher rate than any other in the same town?
7. What does hoarding by the consumer mean? Why is this a mark of extreme selfishness? How could it affect the price of the commodity hoarded? Why?
8. Tell as many ways as you can think of in which patriotism may be shown by the producer of food. By the wholesaler. By the retailer. By the consumer.

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

STRANGE THINGS FROM THE SKY

PERIODICAL "SHOWERS" of fish, frogs, toads, and the like have been reported ever since man has had sense enough to exercise his faculties of observation. The most remarkable thing about these stories, thinks an editorial writer in *The Scientific American* (New York), is that so few persons believe them. The wonder is not that they occur, but that they occur so seldom. Everybody, he says, has seen the wind carry away light objects like leaves and scraps of paper; and tornadoes and hurricanes transport much heavier articles. At Beauregard, Miss., April 22, 1883, the solid iron screw of a cotton-press, weighing 675 pounds, was carried 900 feet. On another occasion a hen-coop weighing 75 pounds was transported four miles. He goes on to call attention to other similar occurrences:

"In a tornado at Mt. Carmel, Ill., a piece of a tin roof was carried 15 miles and a church spire 17 miles. What goes up must come down. We know, from the facts first cited, that the fall of so light and common an object as a frog, for example, must happen rather frequently in any part of the world subject to high winds.

"In the May number of *The Monthly Weather Review*, Mr. W. L. McAtee, of the United States Biological Survey, presents an interesting digest, drawn from a wide range of literature, of the facts and fables hitherto recorded concerning showers of organic matter. In many of these cases facts and fables are intermingled. For instance, various kinds of red rain are known to occur, but they have been erroneously described as showers of blood; deposits of pollen are described as sulfur; showers of 'worms' are sometimes reported when heavy rains or melting snow by saturating the soil have driven the larvæ of soldier beetles or other insects out of their hibernating quarters, and so forth.

"Blood rains figure in all the ancient and medieval chronicles, and so what goes under his name must be a fairly common phenomenon.

"Some blood rains," says Mr. McAtee, 'have been found to be the meconial fluid ejected by large numbers of certain lepidoptera simultaneously emerging from their chrysalides; other red rains are due to the rapid multiplication in rain-pools of algae and of rotifers containing red coloring matter; 'red snow' results from the presence of similar organisms. But in no case have they rained down, except in the sense that their spores or eggs have at some time been transported, probably by the wind.'

"Reddish dust is, however, frequently brought down in rain, and some so-called showers of blood may be thus explained. Pollen, especially from coniferous trees, is often deposited in abundance over extensive areas. A pollen shower at Pictou, Nova Scotia, in June, 1841, was so heavy that bucketfuls were swept up on the deck of a ship. Pine pollen is highly inflammable, hence its occasional identification in the popular mind with 'brimstone,' and a belief in its diabolical origin.

"Showers of 'flesh' are deposits of a glairy substance which, upon drying, forms a sort of skin on its surface. It is probably, in most cases, the material known as zoogloea, formed on the surface of water where bacteria are actively multiplying. Other rains of 'flesh' or 'jelly' consist of the dried spawn of fish or batrachians, the egg masses of midges, or colonies of infusoria.

"With regard to larger forms of organic matter many rains of fishes, frogs, and toads have been described in recent as well as ancient times and by eye-witnesses of unquestionable veracity. Mr. Mauduy, a French naturalist, saw in 1822 a heavy shower of rain in large drops, mixed with toads the size of a walnut. This occurred more than a league from any brook, river, or marsh. Showers of fish have been reported many times in the United States, in 1893 at Winter Park, Fla., in 1901 at Tillers Ferry, S. C., etc. In *The Monthly Weather Review* for May, 1894, it was even recorded that during a severe hailstorm at Boving, eight miles east of Vicksburg, Miss., a gopher turtle six by eight inches, entirely encased in ice, fell with the hail."

USELESS WAR-INVENTIONS

THE MAN who has invented something warranted to "end the war" would confer a favor on his country by trying to get it patented before submitting it to the military or naval authorities. The great majority of devices submitted, we are told by Hudson Maxim, in the *New York Tribune*, are of no value whatever. Most of them are not even new, and those that are new are very apt to be absurd. A preliminary investigation by the Patent Office, which Mr. Maxim calls "the greatest egotism-killer in the world," would cut these all out, doubtless to the disappointment of the sanguine inventors, but to the great advantage of all else concerned, including the United States of America. At the last meeting of the Committee on Ordnance and Explosives, Mr. Maxim informs us, fifty-seven devices were considered and acted upon, but only four had merit enough to warrant recommending their development. As a rule, not more than one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the devices submitted possess any promise of practical value. He goes on:

"When a large number of inventive minds attack the same problem, a good many of them are likely to attack it in the same way and invent the same solution.

"This has been particularly true of designs for non-ricochet shells for attacking submarines. A good many designs for non-ricochet shells that have been submitted to the Committee on Ordnance and Explosives are practically identical. But it so happens that the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy already has in service a non-ricochet shell of very simple construction which has not been improved upon in any of the devices submitted.

"Another class of inventions have been winged projectiles and other forms of projectiles intended to be used in smooth-bore guns. Several of these are so old in the art as to make the ancient hills blush for their youth. One of the designs, about which the assumed inventor was particularly enthusiastic and confident, may be found standing on end in the Washington Navy-Yard as a curio harking back to the antique days of ordnance. . . .

"There is one thing which seems to make an especial appeal to a large number of inventors, and it is the centrifugal gun. Designs for centrifugal guns have been submitted for which their inventors have claimed the most remarkable results. For example, one inventor claimed that his gun had thrown more than a thousand shots a minute through an inch board at a distance of fifty feet; and that test serves as a perfect answer to the centrifugal gun.

"The United States Army shoulder rifle throws a projectile which has a striking energy of a foot-ton and which is sufficient to penetrate an inch of wrought iron at a distance of fifty feet.

"There have been dozens of designs substantially identical for protecting ships against torpedoes by means of external shields.

"If inventors who have devices to submit to the Naval Consulting Board would first file an application for letters patent for each device before submitting it to this board they would thereby both help and inform themselves greatly and at the same time save the committees of the board a good deal of work.

"Of course, the work which the committees of the Naval Consulting Board do is not exactly like that done by the examiners in the Patent Office, but, on the other hand, the inventor does not get from the Naval Consulting Board the helpfulness in the way of references cited that he does in the United States Patent Office.

"Enthusiasm seems to be a necessary concomitant of invention. Almost every inventor is highly enthusiastic about his devices.

"I recently received a letter from a man in a country district in England submitting a crazy contraption for solving one of the great problems of the war, and he informed me that he had up his sleeve a hundred and forty more which he would send me if I would promise to get them utilized by the Government; and if I would not do that, then he would send them all to me if I would

promise to get *The Scientific American* to publish the entire lot and give them to the world. He said he wanted to offer them first to Uncle Sam and did not want the Germans to know anything about them, but if Uncle Sam should not be perspicuous enough to appreciate and utilize them, then he wanted them published for the shame of Uncle Sam, in spite of any use that the Germans might make of the information.

"I have just received a letter from a man in the Far West giving me a list of about a dozen of the biggest war-problems that he has solved, but he is rather timid about trusting them to anybody without adequate insurance to himself as the beneficiary.

"If these gentlemen would apply for United States patents for their respective devices the Patent Office would serve as a cooler to their ardor. The United States Patent Office is the greatest egotism-killer in the world, the greatest dampener of enthusiasm, because it is the greatest illuminator in the world regarding the newness and usefulness of inventions of every sort and description."

TRACKLESS TROLLEY IN ENGLAND

BRADFORD, ENGLAND, has been operating a municipal trackless trolley since June, 1911, and prefers it in many ways to a regular trolley-line. The chief advantage, we are told by *The Municipal Journal* (New York, October 18), is the low capital expenditure, which is only about one-tenth of that required for a system with tracks. We read:

"Thus it has been possible to supply service to many rural and suburban sections where laying a track would be out of the question. This service is regarded in Bradford as a pioneer, preceding the instalment of the regular trolley-route and serving as a feeder for such routes. These cars also are used as connecting links between the terminals of existing trolley-lines. There are now in Bradford $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles traversed by the trackless service and in 1916 there was a car-mileage on such routes of 322,390. The number of passengers carried was 3,402,985. The average fare per mile was 1.3 cents, fares being rated according to the distance traveled. Each car seats twenty-nine persons and is run by a motorman and conductor. The current is obtained from overhead trolley-wires and the vehicle runs upon the pavement on solid rubber motor-truck tires. The cars are said to be less noisy and less odorous than the gasoline-driven motor-buses. They cause considerable damage to the roads over which they run, and these require regular attention and care, as a smooth pavement is necessary to successful operation. An exact statement of profit and loss seems to be impracticable, since these cars take current from the same feeders that supply it to a regular trolley system, and the relative amount of current used by the two is not known. These cars do no freight business or parcel delivery, but on the regular trolley systems of the city a parcel-delivery system has been in successful operation for a number of years. An innovation is the operation of a truck which follows the line of the rails, taking current from the trolley-wires. This truck is fitted with accumulators which take their supply of current from the overhead wires, by use of which stored current the truck is enabled to leave the trolley-route at any point for delivering goods."

SNAKES AS AN ASSET

BE CAREFUL HOW YOU KILL SNAKES. Few of them are poisonous, and they are a national asset worth many millions of dollars. So says Gayne K. Norton, writing in *American Forestry* (Washington). Mr. Norton is afraid that one result of the introduction to outdoors given

to thousands of indoor "tenderfeet" by the new gardening impulse will be the destruction of a large number of snakes by "well-meaning but misinformed gardeners." The kind of misinformation that Mr. Norton fears has, he says, been spread abroad for generations, so that there is a "very general tendency to kill snakes on sight." And yet, "every time a snake is killed more damage is being done than good." Farmers should protect and breed harmless varieties of snakes that destroy really harmful vermin—and these embrace a large proportion of the whole snake family. Writes Mr. Norton:

"Reptiles may not manifest friendship toward us, few would welcome such a condition, yet they are not enemies. They never attack unless in self-defense. Of our 111 species but 17 are poisonous—two species of Elaps, coral snakes, and 15 species of crotaline snakes, the copperhead and moccasin, the dwarf and typical rattlesnakes. On the other hand, the help they render is valuable. The pests destroyed each year, especially the rodents that injure crops and carry communicable diseases, roll up a large balance of good service in their favor.

"Rodents are destroyers of farm products, cause loss by fire through gnawing matches and insulation from electric wires, and of human life through germ-carrying, particularly the bubonic plague. Before the war the United States Department of Agriculture placed the bill at \$500,000,000, one-fifth of which equals the loss of grain. With advanced prices this is increased.

"Rodents also destroy eggs, young poultry, squabs and pigeons, birds and young rabbits, pigs, and lambs. A loss to husbandry, not estimated in figures but realized as extensive, is due to the killing of fruit-trees by girdling or other injuries to the bark by species of wild rodents. Eminent medical authorities agree that many plagues can be accounted for by rodents. As a destructive agency the rodents have no rival.

"Reptiles are a very important factor in the natural work of restraining the too rapid increase of rodents. Practically all our snakes feed largely upon rodents. One in particular which has a wide range is the *Lampropeltis dolius triangulus* (milk snake, house snake, spotted adder, checkered adder), which finds 90 per cent. of its diet in small mammals. This reptile, together with dozens of others, is absolutely harmless, defenseless, and in no way destructive, tho many ridiculous tales are told about it.

"The gross ignorance regarding our snake causes slaughter of all things that wear scales and crawl. Farmers should protect and breed the harmless snakes rather than kill them. Many European countries have protective legislation. Another fact: the family is large—and the family is large—are natural enemies of other snakes and eat many of them. In numbers they probably overbalance the poisonous species and by general distribution usually occupy the same habitat as the dangerous



Illustrations by courtesy of "American Forestry," Washington, D.C.

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT.

She had never handled a snake until five minutes before this picture was taken.



GLADYS AND HER PET.

This king snake is a favorite of Miss Gladys Ditmars, daughter of the reptile curator of the New York Zoological Society.

all the king snakes—and the family is large—are natural enemies of other snakes and eat many of them. In numbers they probably overbalance the poisonous species and by general distribution usually occupy the same habitat as the dangerous

snakes. In this way they materially help to lessen danger of poisonous snake-bite. Until a person is able to distinguish and name a snake immediately, and know whether it is dangerous or not, that person has no right to kill any snake. Every time a snake is killed more damage is being done than good."

A. GROWTH-STIMULANT

A SUBSTANCE resembling Mr. Wells's mythical "food of the gods," in that it can be used to control the growth of bodily tissue, has been discovered by Dr. T. Brailsford Robertson, professor of biochemistry and pharmacology in the University of California. It is usual in such cases for scientific men to make a free gift of the discovery to their fellow investigators. Dr. Robertson has acted differently, but with the same object—the advancement of research and the good of the public. He has patented his growth-controlling substance, which he calls "Tethelin," and has assigned the patent rights to the university, all profits to be applied to an endowment for medical research. "Tethelin" is isolated from one of the lobes of the pituitary body—a small gland attached to the base of the brain and long believed by physiologists to have as its function the regulation of nutrition. The new substance has been found to hasten the healing of obstinate wounds, and hence Dr. Robertson's discovery, besides its importance to theory, is of immediate practical value. Says a writer in *Science* (New York):

"Tests of this new chemical substance made in army hospitals in Europe and in civil hospitals in America have shown that it is of value in curing wounds and in causing wounds to heal promptly which for months or even years had refused to yield to treatment. While several new substances and new methods found by medical investigators since the war began have proved extremely useful in combating infections in wounds, 'Tethelin' has a field of usefulness all its own—after other methods have rendered the tissues aseptic and wounds sometimes refuse to heal, especially where frost-bite, burns, or varicose veins have injured the vitality of the tissues. There are thousands of such cases in Europe to-day, and they occupy the hospitals for an exceptionally long time, consuming drugs, time, space, and food, and frequently such cases have to be discharged unhealed. It is precisely these cases—the most expensive and most disabling type of wounds—which 'Tethelin' aids, since it stimulates the sluggish tissues and enables nature to work its own repair.

"Professor Robertson has relinquished all personal profit from his discovery of this growth-promoting substance. In the agreement by which the regents of the University of California have accepted the trusteeship of this endowment for medical research it is provided that in case Professor Robertson should become physically disabled his present university salary would be continued throughout his lifetime, from the proceeds of the trust, or, in case of his death, to his wife. All income above this contingent charge will go to endow an institute of medical research.

"Under the supervisory control of the regents of the university, the researches thus provided for are to be directed by a board of directors, of which the charter members are to be five members of the faculty of the University of California. . . . Vacancies on this board must be filled from men engaged directly and primarily in research work of the character mentioned or of some kindred character. No man who ceases to be so engaged may continue to serve as a director, and no director is to continue in service on the board after he arrives at the age of sixty. It is felt by the University of California that one especial value of the establishment of this foundation is the pattern which it sets for a procedure by which other scientific discoverers may dedicate the results of their scientific discoveries to the benefit of mankind."

THE DRAFT CRIPPLING THE INDUSTRIES

THAT THERE HAVE NOT BEEN sufficient draft exemptions to save expert industrial workers, and that therefore the widely heralded "selective" feature of the draft "has been confined for the most part to the selection of the numbers from the boxes," is charged by the writer of a leading editorial in *The American Machinist* (New York, November 1). The result of this attitude, if continued, he says, "is bound to delay the winning of our part of the war." All over the country he finds instances where men who can not possibly be of as great value in the Army as in the industry to which they belong are refused exemptions. Even in cases where men were engaged on work connected with the war, appeals have been in vain. He goes on:

"We do not question the sincerity of those men who are responsible for the rigid enforcement of the draft and the refusal to make exemptions in the industries, but we can not agree with their judgment in the matter. We have no desire to secure wholesale exemptions for any special trade or industry, but it must be evident that the skill acquired in long years of experience is of more value to the country at this time than anything else the men can do.

"Nor would it be so bad if the men were enlisted and then assigned back to the work they could do best. They would still be at the call of the Government for any service that needed them most. And in many cases the employer would be glad to pay them the difference between the Army pay and their former salary, or more, to retain their services and so add to the output of the plant and in helping to shorten the war.

"Furthermore, it is often a great injustice to the men. In many cases men who have had naval or military experience, who could have secured commissions in their respective branches, have refrained from enlisting because they honestly believed that they could be of more service in their industry. But when drafted and refused exemption, they are not only taken from their industries but must serve as privates when they are better fitted and could be of more value in the other arms of the service. This is the blindest kind of justice, so blind that it lacks even ordinary intelligence, and is by no means in

keeping with many of the splendid things which are being accomplished in some lines.

"There are several departments in Washington which need designers and draftsmen very badly. Hundreds of these men have been called to the colors and refused exemption. Nor are they allowed to be transferred to this other work for which they are so well fitted in spite of requests of army and navy officers who need them and who are handicapped without them. As a result, various kinds of army-supplies are being delayed, directly affecting the date of our full and active participation in the war. It reduces itself to the absurd proposition of retaining men in the Army that can not be supplied with ammunition because these very men are not available for the work they can do best, and in which they are most valuable to the country.

"We appreciate the spirit that seeks to avoid anything looking toward favoritism, and commend the intention to prevent all suspicions of undue exemptions. But rational exemption is to the interest of increased production in all necessary lines, in the interest of conserving the skill which it requires years to acquire, and which means an investment and an asset of the country in years to come.

"We urge that an earnest and immediate consideration be given to a rational plan of exemptions in industry or an assignment of skilled enlisted men to the fields in which they can best serve the country in the present crisis. It may even be necessary to conscript labor to secure an adequate supply in some lines. There is no more vital question before us or one that requires to be acted on more promptly. Every day's delay in this or other work means unnecessary loss of life on the battlefields."



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HIS DISCOVERY HEALS WOUNDS.

Dr. T. Brailsford Robertson's "Tethelin" helps injured or diseased tissues to grow again.

THE FOOD-VALUE OF ORANGES

SUCH A FRUIT AS THE ORANGE, no matter how highly esteemed, is not generally regarded as valuable for its nutritive qualities. This point of view, we are told by Dr. J. H. Kellogg in *Good Health* (Battle Creek, Mich.), is a mistaken one. Orange-juice is a good food and will bear comparison, bulk for bulk, with many others whose nutritional value is undoubted. For instance, Dr. Kellogg tells us, a pint of buttermilk has a food value 25 per cent. less than a pint of orange-juice, and a pint of oysters falls short in about the same degree. Even full milk is not much more nutritious, a pint of orange-juice having about the same number of food-units as three-fourths of a pint of milk. When we consider that, besides this actual food-value, orange-juice has much else to commend it, we see that oranges on the bill of fare are worthy of all respect. Writes Dr. Kellogg, in substance:

"It is a surprise to discover how universal is the craving for fruits. Even the carnivorous Eskimos, who of necessity subsist chiefly upon animal foods, do not neglect to improve the opportunity afforded by their short summer season to gather and feast upon cranberries and other small juicy fruits which manage to survive the bleakness of the polar region.

"We who live in a more favored clime find in the orange and other citrous fruits an abundant supply of the most delicate and wholesome of all food acids. The sugar of the orange, like its acid, has the advantage that it is prepared for immediate assimilation and requires no digestion. It does not need to pass through the digestive organs except for the purpose of dilution. It is to the sugar which it contains that the orange owes its chief value as a source of nutriment, altho it contains, in addition to the sugars or soluble carbohydrates, nearly 1 per cent. of protein. The combined value of its food-constituents amounts to 240 calories, or food-units, per pound—a value which will be best appreciated by comparison with other similar foodstuffs. "Thus, while the orange is always a grateful addition to any ordinary bill of fare, it also has nourishment qualities to highly commend it."

In addition, Dr. Kellogg goes on to say, the orange has great value as a food adapted to certain grave conditions of disease, altho its virtues in this respect are little appreciated by the public and far less often utilized by medical men than they deserve. Here are a few of its medical uses, as set forth by the author:

"As a food in fever cases, nothing could be more perfectly suited to requirements of the patient's condition. The fever patient needs water to carry off poisons which are burning him up and against which his cells and organs are struggling. Four to six quarts of water are needed daily to quench the fever's fires and aid elimination through the skin and kidneys.

"Orange-juice supplies the finest sort of pure, distilled water, absolutely free from germs or foreign matters of any sort. The grateful acids furnish aid in satisfying thirst, and the agreeable flavor makes it possible for the patient to swallow the amount needed. The intense toxemia from which the fever patient suffers coats his tongue and often destroys his thirst for water as well as his desire for food. The agreeable flavor of orange-juice aids greatly in overcoming this obstacle.

"Another special and valuable property of orange-juice is the small amount of protein or albuminous matter which it contains. Fever patients have little gastric juice and very small digestive power, and so need to take food which is ready for absorption and immediate use. Foods poor in albumen are also needful in fevers, because they do not leave residues to undergo putrefaction in the colon, as do meat, eggs, and numerous other foods.

"Another class of cases in which orange-juice is almost indispensable is found in those most unfortunate and suffering of mortals—the bottle-fed babies. Usually fed on pasteurized or sterilized milk, these unhappy little ones seldom fail to show marked evidence of malnutrition. They are, indeed, not infrequently victims of scurvy, rickets, or pellagra. The investigations of Funk, McCollum, and many others have shown that the emaciation, weakness, arrest of growth, and general malnutrition in such cases are due to absence from their food of the essential 'vitamines.'

"A few years ago the fortunate discovery was made that orange-juice contains elements needed to supplement the bottle-

fed baby's dietary, resulting in immediate resumption of growth and a speedy return to health. This remarkable transformation may occur, not only in human infants, but in young animals upon whom the orange-juice feeding experiment has been oft repeated.

"The diet of the average man, made up chiefly of white bread, meat, and potatoes, is decidedly deficient in 'vitamines.' Orange-juice is needed to supplement these defective dietaries and might, with the greatest advantage, find a place on every table at least once a day.

"The acid of orange-juice and the sugars it contains aid digestion by stimulating the gastric glands to increased activity. It is also an appetizer of the first quality.

"A glassful of orange-juice before breakfast has a decided laxative effect with many persons. Sometimes it is advantageous to take a glassful of orange-juice at bedtime as well as in the morning."

SAFETY IN CANNED GOODS

THAT DANGER EXISTS in any practical degree in the consumption of home-canned food, as charged by Dr. Dickson, of San Francisco, in a recent article, is denied by experts in the home-economics office of the United States Department of Agriculture. Dr. H. L. Lang, of that office, in a communication that has been sent out to the press, asserts that the chances of infection by the *bacillus botulinus* in home-canned food is not even so great as the chance of contracting lockjaw from a pin-scratch. Poisoning of this kind, he says, is far rarer than any other kind of food-poisoning, such as that from meat, fish, oysters, mushrooms, or shrimps, and the publication of what he calls Dr. Dickson's "untimely article" should not be allowed to defeat the food-campaign, as he fears it may tend to do. "Cold-packed, canned products," he says, "are as safe as it is possible to make them under the ordinary mechanical limitations of the present canning equipment." Dr. Lang writes further:

"The *bacillus botulinus* is a spore-forming organism, but both the organism and its spores are not very resistant to heat, the spores being killed by heating to 80 degrees centigrade for one hour. The toxin which the organism produces is also killed by boiling. Thorough cooking at the boiling temperature is therefore all that is necessary to kill the organism and its toxin in the food, and cases of botulism are due to the eating of food which has been infected with the organism and not been sufficiently cooked. Sausages, which might become infected with this organism, present ideal conditions for its growth, and have been a frequent cause of botulism. From this fact the name of the disease is derived. Infected meat-products and, in a few instances, canned vegetables and fruits have been given as causes of botulism.

"Recently Dr. Dickson, of San Francisco, has reported a study of eleven outbreaks of food-poisoning, occurring during the past eighteen years in California, which he has attributed to eating canned vegetables and fruits. In these cases no definite information is available as to the methods used in canning the vegetables, but it is reasonable to assume that the contamination of the goods might have been brought about by the selection of food of poor quality for canning, by lack of cleanliness in packing the products, by the neglect of some essential steps in the process, or by failure of the heat to penetrate to all parts of the can in sterilization.

"There is no danger that the type of food-poisoning known as 'Botulism' will result from eating fruits or vegetables which have been canned by any of the methods recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture, providing that such directions have been followed carefully, and that no canned goods are eaten which show signs of spoilage. In case of any doubt as to whether the contents of a particular can have spoiled it should be thrown away. If fed to chickens or other animals it should be boiled. No canned food of any kind or any other home-cooked food which shows visible signs of spoilage should ever be eaten. In the cold-pack method of canning given out by the Department of Agriculture, only fresh vegetables are recommended for canning, and sterilization is accomplished by the following processes: Cleansing, blanching, cold-dipping, packing in clean, hot jars, adding boiling water, sealing immediately, and then sterilizing the sealed jars at a minimum

temperature of 212° Fahrenheit for one to four hours, according to the character of the material. Since the spores of *B. botulinus* are killed by heating for one hour at 175° Fahrenheit, there is no reason to believe that the *Botulinus* organism will survive such treatment."

DEPTH BOMBS

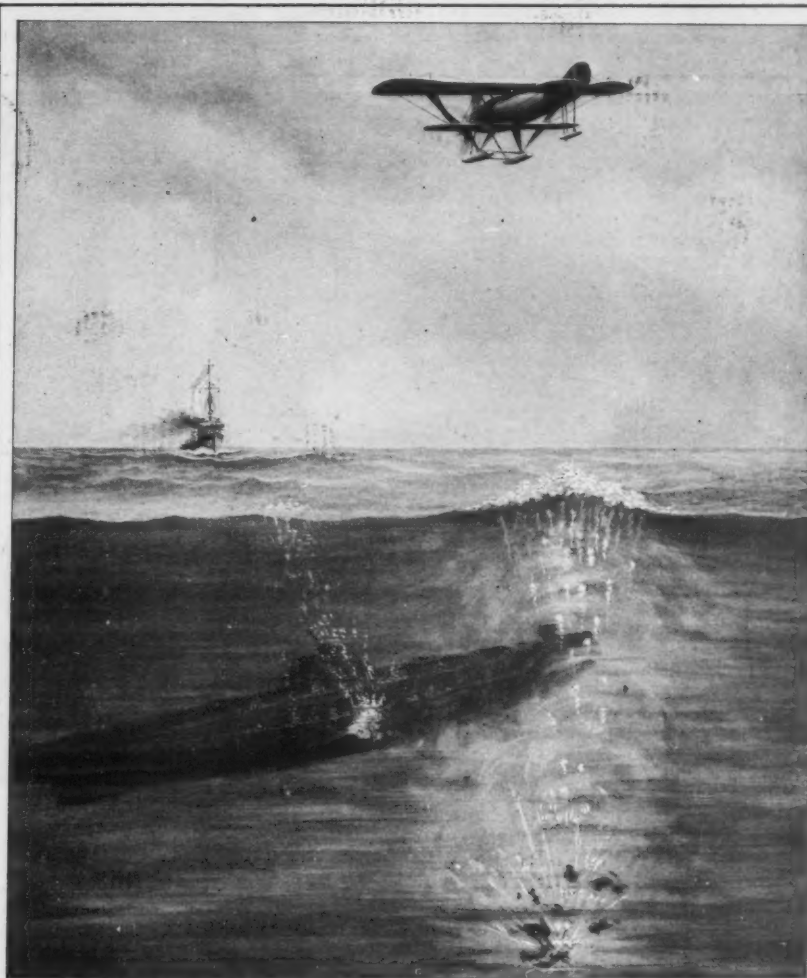
THE "DEPTH BOMBS," about which we hear a good deal in the newspaper accounts of naval fights with submarines, are simply charges of high explosive so arranged as to explode when they have sunk in the water to a certain depth. These bombs, we are told in a descriptive article published in *The Scientific American* (New York), can be made in any size desired, but the average type in use carries about 250 to 350 pounds of trinitrotoluol, which is about the charge of the modern torpedo. Their effectiveness consists in the fact that they do not have to hit the submarine to destroy it. We read:

"Its destructiveness is based upon the fundamental fact that water is incompressible, and that the shock of detonating a mass of high explosive under water is felt immediately in all directions—the effect diminishing, of course, with the distance from the bomb. It will be remembered that in one of our earlier chapters on the submarine it was stated by Hudson Maxim that four cubic feet of trinitrotoluol at the moment of detonation produces 40,000 cubic feet of gas. Now, when a mine, or bomb, or torpedo warhead is detonated the expanding gases seek the line of least resistance. In the case of a torpedoed ship, this line leads into the hollow interior of the ship, the incompressible water forming an abutment in all other directions; but when a mine or depth bomb is detonated the line of least resistance is upward; and the gases cut their way quickly to the surface, carrying a fountain-like mass of water to a great height into the air. If the explosion takes place at a considerable depth, however, the resistance to the upper escape of the gases is greater and the shock transmitted through the water in all directions is proportionately increased. Failing to blow up the surface of the ocean, the bomb must blow in the submarine.

"The destructiveness of the bomb against the submarine will depend upon two things; first, the depth at which it is detonated, and, secondly, the distance from the bomb to the submarine. Manifestly, then, it is advisable to detonate the bomb below the submarine, as the shock transmitted will be proportionally greater than if it were above it, other things being equal. As to the distance at which an explosion would be absolutely destructive, rupturing the plating and sinking the submarine, Mr. Hudson Maxim writes us that if 500 pounds of trinitrotoluol were exploded deep under water within 125 feet of a deeply submerged submarine, it would completely destroy it. Smaller charges would, of course, have to be detonated proportionally closer to the submarine to secure destructive action."

BULLETS IN THE BLOOD-STREAM

CASES where shell-fragments or bullets have been carried through the body by the circulation of blood are occasionally reported from the war-hospitals. In one, described recently in *The Lancet* (London), a bit of shell migrated from a vein in the thigh to the heart, being unsuspected until the autopsy. This story, according to a later issue, has been capped by a German surgeon who found a shell fragment in the left ventricle at an autopsy. Says *The Lancet*:



Courtesy of "The Scientific American." Copyrighted, 1917, by Munn & Co.

A DEPTH BOMB NEED NOT ACTUALLY HIT A SUBMARINE TO DESTROY IT.

"The man lived ten days after his injury, but no symptom whatever had pointed to any involvement of the heart. Dr. A. Rudolf Jaffé, assistant surgeon at the same hospital, relates a series of interesting cases from German literature of which the most remarkable was recorded by Freund and Caspersohn, who removed from the lumen of the right ventricle a shrapnel-ball thirteen millimeters [about one-half inch] in diameter. In this case, altho the wound was situated at the edge of the right costal arch and the projectile might therefore have entered the right ventricle directly, the surgeons found no signs of wound of the heart-wall nor effusion into the pericardium, and concluded that the ball had entered the vena cava, thus reaching the ventricle indirectly. As the patient recovered, no opportunity offered for verification of this assumption. Jaffé adds a case observed by himself in which a Russian rifle-bullet was carried to the right ventricle, where it was found at the autopsy lying beneath a flap of the tricuspid valve."

LETTERS - AND - ART

A FRENCH WAR-PLAY OF SPIRITUAL REBIRTH

TO GAGE THE CHANGE that has come about in the playgoer's fare in Paris since the war began one must, it seems, see Henri Bernstein's "L'Élévation." That play, produced at the Comédie-Française, has had a great success abroad, and is taken as marking the spiritual upper trend both in

that." Less sensitive than Mr. Sherwin, this critic also finds it fortunate that—

"This play, which Grace George and her company presented at the Playhouse last night, is triangularity in its most refined state, and the author takes great pains to show that the conduct of the two men, at least, is removed from all sordidness because of the war.

"It is his war-service with its utter detachment from his former dissolute life tainted with promise that leads *Captain de Genois* up the narrow path of true love into the radiant sunlight of a pure, unadulterated passion for *Mme. Cartier*. Of course it was her great love for him that really was the powerful magnet that pulled him to the heights of purified affection, but it was the development of his inner life through self-sacrifice on the battle-field that swept away the barriers between them, those loathsome barriers that *Mme. Cartier* in her trusting innocence had not even realized existed.

"Altho *Professor Cartier*, who is a famous physician, suspects his wife's unfaithfulness and forces a confession from her in the first act, it is the declaration of war that makes him place public service above private wrong, and they live on together outwardly as husband and wife, each doing hospital work unceasingly for France.

"In the second act comes a telegram from *Captain de Genois*, which informs *Mme. Cartier* that he is ill in the hospital at Rennes. Her intuition tells her that he is dying and she prepares to go even at the cost of a scandal. Her husband endeavors to restrain her, and the finest moment of the play is his refusal to play his trump-card of producing proofs that her lover was utterly unworthy of her at the outbreak of the war. For he realizes through her utter devotion that she is really possess of that divine fire, the grand passion, a quality as rare as it is beautiful. His only regret is that it is not he, but his rival, some twenty years younger than himself, who has inspired it."

The final scene shows the lover at the hospital exacting a promise that his beloved will not commit suicide, but will return to her husband. It then develops that in one night of spiritual elevation, out between the trenches in No Man's Land at Oude-cappelle, his soul has experienced such regeneration that he views the past with disgust. Realizing that he is dying, he begs that their affection date from that night, blotting out everything before. That is, it must be purely spiritual. We give the dialog in our own translation from the French text. *Capt. Louis de Genois*, who before the war was not worthy of *Mme. Cartier*, explains the transformation he has undergone day by day in his life at the front, through which his thoughts



Photograph by White, New York.

WHEN "THE HEIGHTS" ARE REACHED.

The dying lover exacts a promise that the days before his "illumination" shall be blotted from her remembrance, "never to mingle with the memory of the glorious days that have followed."

playgoer and playwright. Now that an English version appears in New York under the guidance and inspiration of Miss Grace George, we are allowed to see for ourselves. One caution, however, is slipt in by a New York critic—that "the original text has been subjected to various modifications." It is not this probably that makes Mr. Louis Sherwin almost believe that the leopard can change his spots, for he finds in "L'Élévation" a "depth of emotion, a quality almost spiritual—a quality that would be really spiritual if Bernstein had not spent his previous life debasing his talent." Bernstein has been exemplified here in this country in previous plays, particularly during the American season of *Mme. Simone*, the French actress who was the creator of most of his figures. We have twice seen "The Thief," and once "The Whirlwind." These plays seem to have affected Mr. Sherwin in such a way as to lead him to observe that the change evidenced in "L'Élévation" is "more of a thing of marvel." The play centers around "the familiar domestic triangle," for, observes "The Playgoer," of the *New York Evening Sun*, "it is of such stuff that French dramas are made, and it would take more than a world-war to change all

and feelings have been gradually elevated so that he is prepared for any sacrifice.

LOUIS (in a hurried, strange voice)—"Edith, will you let our love begin at Oudecapelle?"

EDITH—"Begin—?"

LOUIS—"Please say you will. You will, won't you?"

EDITH (surprised)—"Why—yes—to be sure."

LOUIS—"You know before—it was not really beautiful. I knew that you loved me, but I did not realize your passionate confidence, your strong and tender heart, all the treasures of your silence. I was another man in those days, and a poor one, at that. You must promise me that never, never shall this past, which is hateful to me, that even an episode of the time, shall mingle with memory of the glorious days that have followed. Do you promise me this?"

EDITH (anguished)—"Yes—but—"

LOUIS—"Remember, Edith, before it was not beautiful, but now it is all beauty—and it began at Oudecapelle."

EDITH (as she passes her handkerchief across his face)—"Louis, you frighten me. What's wrong? We shall be with each other. My darling, you are worrying yourself without—"

LOUIS—"Edith . . . one night . . . one night in Lorraine, in our dugout, I sat listening for a long time to two of my friends who were exchanging recollections. Oh, the simplest, most ordinary things, you know. But each time they would begin with, 'My wife.' And their eyes were so fine and bright. I said nothing, but after a while I got up and went outside. The night was heavy with fog. I passed beyond the wire. Not a thing was stirring that night. And in this silence, this strange solitude, I saw you, Edith. From time to time you would lift your head and I could see your face, worn and anxious with thought of me. I saw you so plainly, my trembling, faithful little woman. And suddenly I heard my own voice utter quite loudly the words, 'My wife!' That was the first time. My wife—my wife! What a call it was from the depths of my being to that divine intimacy, to all that I had never known! Till dawn I remained out there in the sad, fog-veiled plain, peopled with the dead and the invisible living—with you. Yes, you were there with me, my wife, all that night—the night of our marriage!"

EDITH—"Louis, my dear, you're crying—why is it?—You're utterly played out, aren't you? (He shakes his head negatively.) Yes, you are, I'm sure you are. You've let yourself become excited. Your fever is worse"—(she rises).

LOUIS—"Edith, come close to me."

EDITH (drawing back)—"My dear Louis, why do you look at me so strangely? And your nurse, too, she looked at me pityingly."

LOUIS—"Dear, come close to me."

EDITH—"Oh, I am too frightened. . . . They've been telling me lies. . . . Everybody lies! I, too, I have been lying, for I've been afraid since I came into the room."

LOUIS—"Come close to me."

EDITH (she approaches, her hands joined in supplication)—"Louis—it isn't that, is it?"

LOUIS (nodding his head)—"Edith, I am going to die."

EDITH (with a sudden cry)—"Oh, no, no!"

LOUIS—"It's too bad, but—"

EDITH—"No, I say no . . . I love you so. Don't die . . . please, Louis, my Louis, don't die. Let us love each other! . . ."
(She falls swooning beside the bed.)

The play is manifestly more representative of French than of Saxon psychology, and the temper of our critics conditions their reactions both to the theme of the play and its technique. Mr. Towse, of the *New York Evening Post*, for example, says that "the trouble with the play is that altho it has a fine motive and many strong and moving situations, it is lacking in human appeal and in every-day common sense and experience." Neither of the two principal characters he finds "entirely credible or sympathetic." Mr. Sherwin is even more unpleasantly affected in witnessing the "painful struggles." Mr. Bernstein has to make his characters live, and here it is that he finds that "Bernstein has such a hard struggle with his antecedents . . . that you have to endure a good deal of conventional Bernsteinerie before you reach what is good in the play."

When the play appeared in Paris last June the critic of *Le Figaro* saw Mr. Bernstein speaking "with a kind of apostolic serenity." He goes further:

"This work, which is the most earnest appeal to pity and love that we have heard in these years of sorrow, is at the same time an ode to the force and grandeur of France. . . . Would it were possible that the most affecting interpreters of 'L'Élévation' at the Comédie-Française might go through the world playing this play as they play it at Paris. It is not necessary to say that Mr. Bernstein has never had so great and so dignified a success in the theater. Let it suffice to state that this tragedy will rouse the soul of the country, and will serve to the Allied peoples and to foreigners as the finest document our service of propaganda can offer to make France better understood, respected, and loved."

The Paris press received "L'Élévation" with acclaim. It is not only the first considerable dramatic work inspired by the war, according to *Le Gaulois*, but it shows the author worthy of the high theme he conceived. We read:

"He has written a play that magnifies the soul of France in the cataclysm we are beholding. He has not only conceived a beautiful and splendid drama, but has also done a good action in showing human beings capable of sacrifice and of renunciation. The Bernstein of to-day is very different from the Bernstein of the past, who was bitter and violent in his microscopic study of decay and vice."

NEW INTEREST IN STUDYING HISTORY

A MINOR BLESSING of the war is the vivid interest it gives to the world's human past. Public libraries, publishers, and booksellers have given testimony to this fact. It has given the teacher of history his chance to give new life to that study, and "make the dry bones live," as the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* shows:

"Time was when scholars generally were inclined to interpret history in purely economic terms, and this they overdid as, in an earlier age, the Freemans and the Mommsens had forgotten their duty to interest, in their enthusiasm for inconsequential fact. Herodotus was ridiculed as careless and gullible, his very humanity scorned, and Gibbon frowned upon, as much, it seemed, for the majestic sweep of his flawless prose as for his minor errors, not many years ago. This phase has passed, for which we should give thanks, but now a new one comes, full of genuine menace.

"The Germans are to blame, in this as in many other things. Their rulers realized how easily an aggressive monarch might find loyal subjects able to produce historical arguments to cover up his crimes, and to win popular support for armies in the field. For fifty years the servants and the savants of the Hohenzollerns have practised faithfully this patriotic distortion of history, and the world knows the result. The whole thought of the German Empire has been poisoned by the Nietzsches, the Treitschkes, and the Bernhardis. The German people must learn their history again before they can take their place among civilized nations, trusted and trustworthy.

"But there is a proper ground where history and patriotism meet, for no citizenship can exercise its rightful influence upon its neighbors if it lacks a historical conception of itself as a continuing community, and fails to regard its neighbors in a similar light. The United States will play a large part in determining the fate of Alsace-Lorraine and of the Balkans. It will have a hand in deciding what shall become of Italia Irredenta, of Poland, and of those who groan under the Turkish yoke. It can not render here the service which it owes humanity if it works in the dark, and in any democracy the judgment of the people, its sense of right and wrong, its knowledge of the facts in the case, must rule the decisions of its accredited representatives. Here is the history teacher's notable opportunity, his chance to render his community a service of incomparable worth.

"America has passed the day when an indifferent provincialism is either serviceable or safe. If Americans are to take an intelligent part in the struggle to safeguard the liberty of mankind, they must know something of that struggle in the past, must have an inkling of how and why great Powers have risen and waned, not merely for forty years, but for as many centuries. They must know of past imperialisms and past democracies, of what the fight in Mesopotamia may mean, what that along the Vardar and the Piave, must have some understanding of what men fight for along the Dvina and the Yser, and along

the upper Rhine. They owe it to themselves to know these things.

"The history teacher whom such a chance does not inspire is worse than useless. He must not neglect this unprecedented opportunity to mold, sanely and honestly, the thoughts of those whose votes will soon control the nation."

"TOMMY'S SONGS"

IN THE SENSE OF FOLK-LORE the American soldier in France is as yet not only not vocal, but hardly articulate. Most of the slang has been invented for him in other camps or back here, and, like his cognomen "Sammy," he repudiates it with a breath. Mr. Haywood Broun recently wrote to the *New York Tribune* to say that so far he has found our boys to have produced but one slang word—"the clacker"—what he calls the large copper 25-centime piece. Our popular songs, like "Over There" and "Good-by, Broadway," are written by our comedians. There has, however, arisen a folk-song in the British Army, and it is safe to say that our boys will be no less musical or inventive. Meantime we look for the psychology of the fighting man in his hours of relaxation and exaltation in a new English publication, "Tommy's Tunes," which is described as "A Comprehensive Collection of Soldiers' Songs, Marching Melodies, Rude Rimes, and Popular Parodies, Composed, Collected, and Arranged on Active Service with the B.E.F. by F. T. Nettleingham, Second Lieutenant, R.F.C." These songs, as Mr. Solomon Eagle shows in *The New Statesman* (London), are of many kinds and from many sources. One, however, puzzles him, and among his guesses he overlooks the fact that the song in question might have come from America. At least it is from this song, "Green Grows the Grass," that the word "Gringo," applied to the American "doughboy" by the Mexican, is supposed to derive. We read:

"As the title suggests, Mr. Nettleingham has not specialized in any class of song. He gives not merely the songs which have come during the war from no one knows where and the burlesques of music-hall ditties and hymns, but a number of traditional songs and some compositions, largely drawn from the R.F.C., that are obviously the work of clever individuals. These are interesting as extras. So are the old songs, but not all those to which Mr. Nettleingham refers as heirlooms of the Old Army are peculiarly Army songs, and some are widely diffused among the population. Among those for which he makes no such claim is 'The Green Grass Grew All Round.' I suppose that collectors have printed it before. They may even have decided that it is an allegory, religious or otherwise, like 'I Will Sing You One—O.' But I have certainly never seen it in print before. Yet it is one of the most widely dispersed of our popular songs; whatever music-hall ballads come and go, this goes on, and you are liable to hear parties of youths singing it almost anywhere in the country. Several songs of this sort are given; but the greatest interest must lie in those queer, unique songs—whimsical, ironical, grumbling—which have come into being in the Army during the war, and many of which, in the true fashion of folk-poetry, exist in numerous versions."

The most famous of the latter, and "the type of most of them," is said to be, "I Want to Go Home." It expresses one thing that no British soldier denies even while he fights valiantly on—his "utter fed-upness":

"I remember the first time I heard of it. A gunner officer (he is dead now) sent it to me, with the tune roughly jotted down. He said that his men would sing that melancholy tune very quietly and slowly when grooming their horses, and that he had never heard anything in his life which moved him more. The difference between various versions of it usually lies in the fourth line. Mr. Nettleingham gives 'Where there are shells and Jack Johnsons galore'; of those I have heard, I think 'For, oh, the Jack Johnsons, they make such a roar,' sounds likelier to be general. Another song, which would do equally well as the type is that which appears on the wrapper of this book:

When this ruddy war is over,
Oh! how happy I shall be,

the tune of which seems to derive from 'Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground.' Mr. Nettleingham's discretion about 'ruddy' is not altogether kept up; occasionally he admits things which make one think one is reading a collection of Tom d'Urfe's instead of a twentieth-century book. Of 'Grousing,' another of the sort, the compiler says that company commanders have been known to suppress it 'when men have spent long hours on the march.' It is unmitigated. It goes to the tune of 'Holy, Holy, Holy,' and the last verse is:

Marching, Marching, Marching,
Always ruddy well marching.
Marching all the morning,
And marching all the night.
Marching, Marching, Marching,
Always ruddy well marching.
Roll on till my time is up
And I shall march no more.

"Another of the sort is, 'Why Did We Join the Army?'"

Why did we join the Army, boys?
Why did we join the Army?
Why did we come to Salisbury Plain?
We must have been ruddy well balmy.
Fol-the-rol-lol, etc.

"One of the most wide-spread is that which, sung to the tune of 'The Church's One Foundation,' has been adapted to all sorts of branches, and of which one version is:

We are Fred Karno's Army,
A jolly fine lot are we;
Fred Karno is our Captain
Charlie Chaplin our O.C.
And when we get to Berlin,
The Kaiser he will say:
Hoch! Hoch! Mein Gott!
What a jolly fine lot
Are the 2—4th R.E., T.

"In most variations the second couplet is:

We can not fight, we can not shoot,
What earthly use are we?

or words to that effect."

"The Tarpaulin Jacket," so familiar in college-songs, has been imprinted by the airman and now expresses his dying request to his mechanic to "reassemble the engine, the parts of which are embedded in various sections of his body." What Mr. Eagle calls "a less literary one" is thus savored:

Oh, had I the wings of an Avro.
Chorus: "of an Avro."
Then far, far away I would soar.
"would soar."
Right off to my pals down in Holland.
"in Holland."
And rest there the rest of the war.
"the war."

Mr. Eagle closes with a contribution not in the book and a footnote on "Tipperary":

"One that reached me from a Fusileer battalion the other day may or may not be a local adaptation of a song common to many regiments. It is a chorus, only, to the tune of 'Hold Your Hand Out, Naughty Boy,' and runs:

Hold your head down, Fusileer,
Hold your head down, Fusileer,
There's a bloody great Hun
With a bloody great gun
Who'll shoot you
Who'll shoot you:
There's a sniper up a tree
Waiting for you and me.
If you want to get back to your home any more,
Hold your head down, Fusileer.

It is sung in the London vernacular, and is certainly in the Flanders tradition.

"It may be observed, by the way, that Mr. Nettleingham says in his preface—every soldier who has mentioned it to me has certainly said the same thing—that 'Tipperary' was never Tommy's song.' It merely happened that a *Daily Mail* correspondent heard a few troops of the Expeditionary Force singing it at Boulogne. It was a chance that he did not hear other troops singing something else. In the anthologist's opinion the most popular song in the Army is, beyond question, 'Annie Laurie.'"

AUGUSTE RODIN

FRENCH ART has lost another of its grand old men in the death of Rodin, which occurred at Paris, November 17.

Following so closely upon the death of Degas, it brings with it, says a writer (perhaps Mr. Cortisoz) in the *New York Tribune*, "a sense of the ending of a historical chapter." Both men are to be reckoned as "the heroes of battles fought long ago in the development of French art," in that "both were types of revolt against the conventions of their time." Rodin, like Degas, who was treated in our issue of October 20, "opposed a brilliant impressionistic realism to the cut-and-dried pictorial habit of the Salon." The kind of sculpture that won prizes seemed to Rodin, when he came upon the scene, "too far removed from the actualities of life." His method of work was novel and productive of a query whose reply sounded the bottom of his artistic intention:

"He used to keep his nude models moving about in the studio, as suited themselves, until a pose attracted him, when he fixt it and went to work. To a friend who asked him if this did not place him at the orders of his models, he replied: 'No; I am not at their orders, but at those of nature.' His greatest service to modern art was his rehabilitation of the truth as the first and most important ingredient in a work of sculpture. At the outset, as all the familiar anecdotes relate, he very nearly overdid his unfinching naturalism. His famous 'Age of Brass' was suspected of being a cast from the model. He had, however, the tenacity of the true pioneer, and on his sterling fidelity to life he based an extraordinarily successful career."

Rodin in his field was as sorely needed as Degas in his, so the writer avers, for "sculpture had been gradually crystallized into formulas, and sterilized in the process." Reading on:

"A capable, well-polished technique—inalienable property of the race—survived and flourished, but it steadily smothered originality and ideas. For one man of genius like Dubois—the sculptor of the glorious 'Joan of Arc' at Reims—who could rise above its chilling influence, hundreds were benumbed by it into the practise of a trite formalism. It took a long time for Rodin to disturb this situation. Down to the day of his death he had his bitter critics, and, we may say in passing, he was not by any means above criticism. He had the defects of his qualities—a tendency to bombast, an excess of sensuous emotion, a rather flaunting virtuosity—and these defects, especially in his later years, led many of his disciples astray. But even while his countrymen were condemning him, and he was deserving some of their animadversions, he was doing them good, calling them away from false gods and directing them into fresher, more wholesome paths.

"There is an immense amount of the sheer bone and sinew of humanity at the bottom of even his most rhetorical flourishes. He mistook himself for an interpreter of Dante and the Greek mythology. In that capacity he made lucky guesses now and then, instead of the absolutely convincing revelations of the born seer. Yet, whether as a poet or a prosateur, he was, unfailingly, the master of form and of technique, who, if he did not trans-

port you to an authentic Olympus, at all events consoled you by making you feel the solid earth under your feet. His nudes, considered simply as nudes, and without reference to the titles affixt to them, are superb. They are transcripts from nature raised to a higher power by consummate modeling. And sometimes they triumphantly affirm themselves, title and all. 'Le Penseur' is a case in point. This somber bronze, seated brooding on the steps of the Pantheon, is one of those sculptures which are no more moving to the initiated artist than to the layman utterly ignorant of the lesson lying in a nuance of workmanship. It has esthetic beauty and a spirit which touches the imagination."

Rodin had other qualities besides that of the artist. He was "a delightful personality and talker, the friend of youth and progress." Fate, says this writer, "could hardly have devised anything better than the spacious evening of life which he enjoyed, full of fame and honor." But he just missed the crown of his career:

"The dispatches announcing his death record the news that he was just on the verge of election to the Academy. France, which had erected so many of his statues in her galleries and public squares, which had given him a palace for a studio and designated it the Musée Rodin, to enshrine in perpetuity the collections of antiquities and of his own works which he had already deeded to the Government—France, with her characteristically liberal gesture, was at the end giving her official seal to his genius. He would have worn it quite naturally. He never had the acrid, solitary temperament of Degas."

Mr. Huneker, the impressionistic critic, is quoted by the *New York Evening Post*

in one of his florid but comprehensive passages:

"Like all great men working in the grip of a unifying idea, Rodin so modified the old technique of sculpture that it would serve him plastically as does sound a musical composer. A lover of music, his inner ear may dictate the vibrating rhythm of his forms—his marbles are ever musical; not 'frozen music,' as Goethe called Gothic architecture, but silent music. But Rodin is not all tragedy and hell-fire. Of singular delicacy, of exquisite proportion, are his marbles of youth, of springtide, and the desire of life. Not since Keats or Swinburne has love been sung so sweetly, so romantically, so fiercely. As a portraitist of his contemporaries Rodin is the unique master of character. His women are gracious and delicious masses, his men cover octaves in variety and virility.

"His fingers are as sensitive as a violinist's. At times he models tone and color. A marvelous poet, a precise, sober workman of art, with a peasant strain in him like Millet, and, like Millet, very close to the soil; a natural man, yet crossed by nature with a perverse strain; the possessor of a sensibility as exalted, dolorous, and introspective as Heine; a visionary and a lover of life, near the periphery of things; an interpreter of Baudelaire; Dante's *alter ego* in his vast grasp of the wheel of eternity, in his passionate fling toward nature; withal a sculptor, profound and tortured, translating rhythm and motion. . . . And to the century which he has interpreted and summed up so plastically and emotionally, he has also propounded questions that only the unborn years may answer. He has a hundred faults to which he opposes one imperious excellence—a genius somber, magical, and overwhelming."



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RODIN'S WEDDING IN JUNE,

His bride being his old companion and model for many of his works. Both are now gone, Rodin surviving his wife but a few weeks.

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

MILLIONS FOR THE Y. M. C. A.

ASK ANY SOLDIER. He knows what the Y. M. C. A. can do for him, and it won't be an answer in the spirit of the speech quoted by the *Boston Transcript*, from a suburban resident, "The Y. M. C. A. is all right, but we have done enough for it already." Another said, after hearing a worker come back from the European battle-fields, that "you'd feel like taking the clothes from your back to give them." The \$35,000,000 fund was oversubscribed; forty million was looked upon as a "miracle," but American generosity carried the fund beyond fifty. Thirty-five million represented the minimum of need. As the work in its various branches is to be apportioned, the *New York Tribune* thus gives the division:

"Of the money raised it is planned to spend \$11,000,000 to promote the welfare of the enlisted men of the Army and Navy in cantonments and camps in the United States; for the soldiers and sailors of the overseas forces \$12,000,000 will be used, while \$7,000,000 will be spent in the armies of our Allies, \$1,000,000 will be expended for prisoners of war, and \$4,000,000 will be set aside to provide for the inevitable expansion of the work."

The catholicity of the work is evidenced by this passage from a letter of President Wilson to Dr. John R. Mott, general secretary of the War-Work Council. It shows that all religions are embraced in the work of the Y. M. C. A., tho the Knights of Columbus also have initiated a work for Catholic men in the training-camps and enjoy equal privileges with the larger organization. They occupy a somewhat different field of endeavor, and other than furnishing abundant writing facilities there is no duplication, and especially no spirit of competition. The President writes:

"The Young Men's Christian Association has been chosen by the Government as the agent of the nation to minister to the physical, social, and moral needs of the men of the armies, and it is officially stated that the work will be done along broad lines, and that it is for the benefit of all alike—Jew and Gentile, Catholic and Protestant."

To Mr. James A. Flaherty, head of the Knights of Columbus, the President also sends a letter of cheer, which is here reproduced:

"MY DEAR MR. FLAHERTY:

"Pray pardon my delay in replying to your letter of October 10. "Inasmuch as the campaign for funds for the Knights of Columbus has been brought to a successful conclusion and the work of the organization is now actively in progress in the camps (very much to my satisfaction), it only remains for me to speak of the sincere gratification with which I have learned of the cooperation of the Young Men's Christian Association and the

Knights of Columbus and their harmonious and successful work in the training-camps.

"Cordially and sincerely yours,

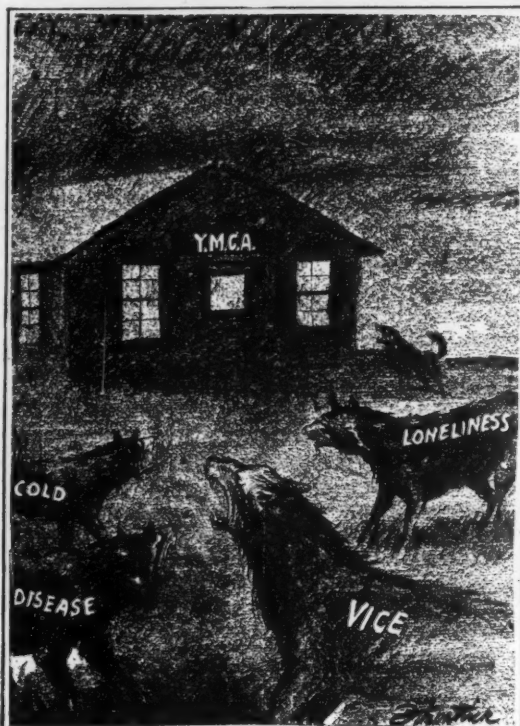
"(Signed) WOODROW WILSON."

The work done at the training-camps in this country is described for the *New York Tribune* by a late captain of United States Volunteers, Arthur S. Cosby. He writes after visiting Camp Devens, at Ayer, Mass.; Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I.; Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J., and Camp Mead, Admiral, Md., besides the officers' training-camps at Plattsburg, N. Y., and Fort Sheridan, Chicago. In all these places where Y. M. C. A. huts are in working order, he says, "officers and men alike spoke with enthusiasm of the importance of the work . . . in keeping up the morale of the men." Further:

"When you figure that most of the cantonments are newly built cities of 30,000 to 40,000 inhabitants, situated at points distant from the cities, practically built in a wilderness, the question of rational amusement and enjoyment of the men, the question of providing space for their leisure hours where they may meet to read, sing, and write letters, the question of providing something that in a measure will take the place of home, is a very practical one, from the army standpoint. This need the Y. M. C. A. buildings help to supply.

"The slack hour of the soldier undergoing training, in the cantonments more especially, is the time between supper at 5:30 and taps at 9:30. The camps at this time are fairly dark. The barracks themselves where the men sleep are necessarily crowded with men and the space taken up with their beds, and there is not enough space for the men to congregate and relax after a hard day's work of eight solid hours of drill, oftentimes in the wet and cold. This evening-time is the soldier's leisure hour. This is the time when the bright lights shine from the Y. M. C. A. buildings, and the soldiers are invited to congregate there, where they have cheerful, normal, and healthful recreation. One Y. M. C. A. building is provided for each regiment, composed as now of 3,000 men. Every night some form of entertainment is provided for the men in the regiment. This varies from motion-pictures to *impromptu* vaudeville entertainments, musical entertainments, interesting lectures and talks, and even boxing contests. There is always something, and every night the houses are crowded with men.

"In addition, the Y. M. C. A. in each cantonment has built a large auditorium, with a capacity of from 2,000 to 3,000, where entertainments are provided on a larger scale. This is only one form of the work done in the camps. The buildings themselves are run by trained secretaries, who are there all the time. They are men fitted for this work, with sympathetic cheerful dispositions, who talk to the men, advise them as to their little troubles, and in general act as sympathetic friends.



THE SHELTER IN THE WILDERNESS.

Fitzpatrick in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

"The mere fact that tables and benches, with stationery, are at all times available, for the men to write home, itself is an important factor. The writer has received hundreds of letters from men in the different camps written on Y. M. C. A. paper. It is not easy for the men to write satisfactorily in their own quarters, which are necessarily crowded and noisy, and, really, this little fact of providing stationery and writing facilities alone means that a man is encouraged to write home and to his friends and keep in touch with those he has left behind.

"This work, along these practical lines, has shown this to be of enormous religious value. Without having religious services as such, the best spirit of Christianity is being practised by the work done in these Y. M. C. A. buildings, and unconsciously men are influenced and uplifted."

The Boston *Transcript* quotes a passage from a letter received from France from Corporal W. S. Martin, of the New England Division:

"The Y. M. C. A. has made a wonderful hit with us; it is a godsend to the soldiers. They certainly take fine care of the boys, and there is need of it. It is a restaurant (at cost), a library, bank, and recreation outfit combined. They will cash checks on a piece of wrapping-paper and take a chance that the maker is honest. When a fellow goes three months without any pay that is a great accommodation."

The moral value of the work done for the men by the Y. M. C. A. is fully recognized by the press of the country, which have been enthusiastic in urging on the campaign for the raising of the fund. This from *The Butte Miner* (Butte, Mont.) is an example:

"The gravest danger which our boys face in this war is not death, great as is their risk of that, but the breaking down of home ideals, and in keeping them true to right standards. By making them contented, furnishing comforts and recreation, and in other ways keeping the home fires burning the Y. M. C. A. is doing a wonderful work and will do a still more wonderful work with the fund to be raised.

"And in doing this work for the boys themselves—our boys—the Y. M. C. A. is performing a service of immeasurable value in the winning of the great struggle to make the world safe for democracy. As General Pershing says, 'Strong muscles, clear brains, high ideals in the soldier increase the fighting efficiency of the soldier.'

"In the name of our boys and our country, this paper appeals to its readers to contribute to this noble cause to the limit of their ability. We must 'keep the home fires burning' in the hearts of our boys who are fighting our battle. Most of them will come back. Shall it be as men of strong character, good habits, lofty ideals? It is largely up to us."

At the close of the campaign Mr. George W. Perkins, chairman of the Finance Committee, in saying that "from every town and hamlet" small sums had poured in, added that success was due to—

"the very large number of letters written home by the men in the camp, telling of the character of the work that the Young Men's Christian Association has been doing for the men in the service. There have been literally thousands of such letters sent home."

MOTHERS, WATCH YOUR GIRLS!—There is another side to the shield besides that which inspired Mrs. Humiston's charges against the soldiers' camp at Yaphank. She told of the ruin and death of young girls at the hands of our enlisted men. The charges were not substantiated, but a situation of hazard is created for the young girls of the country which can only be corrected by the mothers of the land. This fact is put squarely up to our women by the *Emporia Daily Gazette*, which gives a picture and draws its moral:

"Yesterday two troop trains passed through Emporia and stopped for a meal. Out of the air like flies to a carrion came two or three hundred perfectly reputable girls, girls of good families, who hurried down to the train to flirt with the soldier boys. These girls have the habit. They rush down to the train every time a troop train comes in, and because they never will see these boys again take indecent liberties of speech and conduct. They know they are 'safe.' They know they can let themselves go without fear of going too far, or of having to meet the consequences of their indecency.

"Where are their mothers? These mothers should know that when a girl has gone 'too far' once, even if it brings no consequences, and even if the distance she has gone is purely in words and not in deeds, that girl has a long walk back to decency. She can, of course, get back. But why should the neglect of mothers place this temptation in the way of daughters?

"We are in a state of war, where all the bars are down. When murder is the chief business of a nation, other crimes follow naturally, and sex crimes easily. The whole situation is up to the mothers of this country. It is their job to preserve the purity of the girls.

"The city commission in this town can help. Let the members talk to the Santa Fé depot employees. But this town is not different from other towns all over the world. This sex-flutter among the girls is world-wide, and it may be stopt only by rigorous hands of wise mothers. An ordinance prohibiting loitering on the station platform would help. But chiefly the job is up to the mothers of the country."

"THE TRAIL OF THE PAINTED POSTS"

WHO WILL REFUSE HIS BIT for the Y. M. C. A. when he reads this sketch by Bruce Barton of the "Trail of the Painted Posts"? It is the trail to Gethsemane that every soldier tramps, and they go silently. Mr. Barton says in the Boston *Transcript* that he got his "heart-rending story of the walking wounded" from a man who had just landed from the Western front:

"The wounded who have lost an arm, or an eye, or part of the face, but are still able to struggle back from the front-line trenches alone.

"Go with me for a moment to France; I want you to see what he saw. I want you to know the truth.

"It is the day before the big push. For weeks the army has known the exact hour and moment when the barrage would lift and the men leap out 'over the top.'

"The enemy has known it, too; his preparations are as great and as careful as ours.

"On the day before, the engineers plant a line of painted white posts a few yards apart, leading from the rear straight to the borders of No Man's Land.

"Simple painted posts—what are they for?

"They are to guide the walking wounded. Eyes blurred with blood and suffering that might lose the road can follow the trail of those painted posts; bodies too weak from shell-shock or gas to stand alone can find there a momentary support.

"The trail of the painted posts is the trail of the walking wounded; the trail of blood and misery and pain.

"Just before dawn the men file into the forward trenches. Singing? Not a bit. Talking? Hardly a word. Only the silent, heavy tramp of men who have written their last letters home. Men with faces carved out of stone.

"They pass out of camp; they pass the base hospitals; they pass the canteen. And just before they reach the front trench—at the very front, under the fire of the big guns themselves—each man pauses for just a second at a dugout.

"It is the front trench of the Y. M. C. A.

"From it a hand reaches out: in the hand a piece of chocolate for each man to be eaten in case he falls wounded in No Man's Land. A hearty 'Good luck and God bless you.' It is with this, the voice of the Y. M. C. A. secretary, ringing in their ears that men go 'over the top.'

"An hour passes; two hours. And slowly, painfully, draggingly, they come back.

"Bleeding, staggering men, following the trail of the painted posts.

"And they stop at the Y. M. C. A. dugout first. It lies nearest the guns. Nearer than the doctor or hospital. There every man gets a cup of hot tea if he wants it; there two orderlies stand with hypodermics in their hands.

"Do you want it?" they demand of each man who passes through.

"And either he thrusts out his arm to receive the soothing potion, or he nods his head and passes on.

"On along the way of painted posts to the hospitals and to rest.

"Sometimes the dugout is shelled, and a Y. M. C. A. secretary loses his life; two went out together on one day recently.

"It is part of the game; they ask for no sympathy; they ask not even for pay; many of them are working for nothing at all.

"All they ask is for money to 'carry on.'"

WHERE COLLEGE GIRLS ARE DOING SOCIAL SERVICE

TO MAKE A SECTION OF WILDERNESS blossom with renewed life is the work of a group of American college girls. They are alumnae of Smith, and their headquarters is in the château of Greecourt, in the northern section of France, lately evacuated by the Germans. They are one phase of the efforts that led Capt. André Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States, to say recently: "France



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knew she could count on the United States, but all our hopes have been surpassed." While the girls are angels of mercy to the poor bewildered peasantry, they are yet inspired with a practical sense that makes them turn from the depressing past. When they meet these poor people who "have been under forced labor for the Germans, with insufficient food," or have been "knocked from pillar to post, as refugees of the rear," they face them among their ruins, which are "so wicked and senseless that they can't get over it." They want to sit down and tell you their troubles. The girls, however, say to them: "Yes, it is hard and true and pitiful. But there are thousands like you. And your trouble is passed. Forget it. We're here. Where are the children?" These girls came mainly for social work, but they have found the first job is to supply roofs, doors, and windows. Their testimony is presented in the New York *Sun* by Stirling Heilig, and from these accounts we build up the picture. Said one:

"We understand the difficulty of buying things in a war-ridden land. At Compiègne the dealers ask \$60 for a second-hand bed not worth \$10; but we don't have to buy it, do we? I would rather knock together strips and put in chicken wire for a mattress. But the thing is to get the chicken wire. Oh, the slowness of transports!"

"We're tempted to spend all our money buying materials to repair homes and put in, right off, a few bare, indispensable sticks of furniture. We need money for food, clothes, medical

stores, and certain kinds of garden-tools that the people are used to," said another. "But, first of all, they must have a roof over their heads. I found a boy and his mother sleeping in a chicken-house!"

"What is this relief?" spoke up a third. "It is everlasting carrying and hauling. You load tables, beds, stoves, and packages on the automobile; and the next day you begin over again!"

"I went through Esmeray-Hailon," said the interviewer. "Nobody seemed there."

"There are hundreds," said Miss Lewis. "You think there's nobody; but if you go through those demolished courtyards, among heaps that were houses and stables, you find families

living in two patched-up rooms. Where the walls are down you find old couples camping in the cellars—and plaintively aspiring for a roof to die under!"

"We take them rabbits and chickens," says Ruth Joslin. "We have a traveling store which goes through the villages; and its most popular specialty is a kitchen outfit. We carry materials to make dresses, aprons, underwear, and towels, stockings, shoes, and wooden *sabots*."

"You sell?" I asked.

"When they have money. These people have a certain allowance from the French Government. When they haven't money our social service department investigates and recommends. We have cows, and distribute milk. We have a permanent store in the château park."

"We want to do more, largely in chickens and garden-tools. Hand-cultivators are much in demand. The Quakers of America have a set of villages adjoining ours. We overlap and interwork. The Quakers make a business of repairing houses and furnishing agricultural implements. Everybody lacks tools. I have a blacksmith who

years for a forge. Couldn't one be sent him from America?"

The social service department of this delegation visits every person in each village. The tale is carried on:

"There are calls on our medical department all the time—we have three women doctors among us. The departments report to each other; and we try to supply all lists of needs. If the people are not able to buy—well, what do you think? There are things which must be done."

"We have rounded up three hundred children in our villages. Suppose it is Hombleux. We get the children of Hombleux together, clean them, clothe them, feed them, give them recreation with American games, and leave them hand-work to do. We try to raise standards, stir hope and ambition."

Quite lately America was scrutinized with something like amused tolerance by a foreign observer who chiefly noted here a passion for "uplift" and "social service." The testimony of a French lieutenant of engineers is inspired on the ground where the principle works. He is thus quoted:

"No matter if you can't lift up the ruined walls by magic; it is also to lift up the spirit of the people! *Mes demoiselles*, I venerate you! Continue to be as wise as serpents and as harmless as doves. I suggest that you give them the first pair of shoes and encourage them to cut wood to buy the second. These poor people have been beaten down. They need lifting up as much as their houses."



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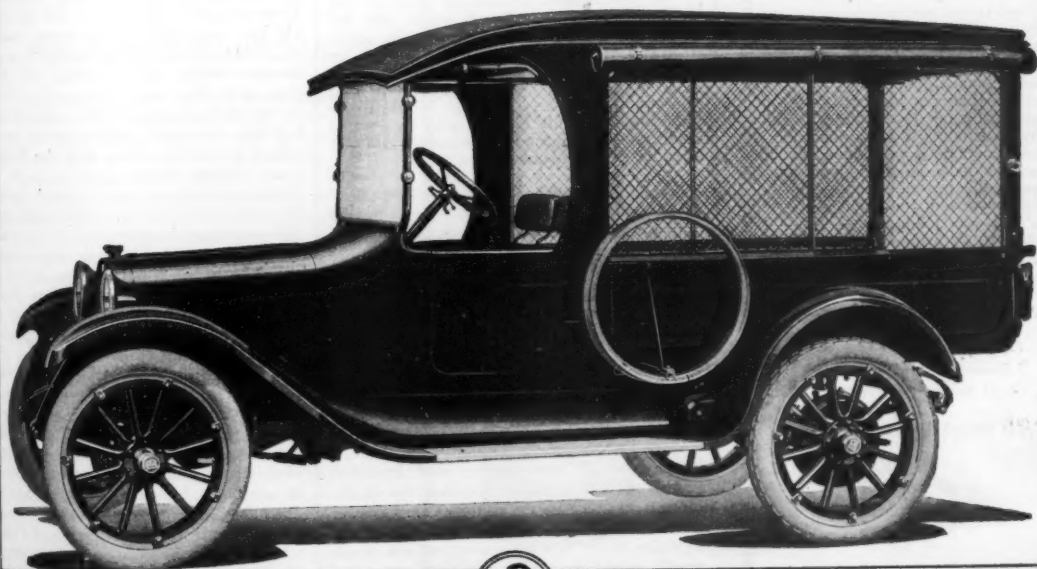
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THE EUROPE THAT IS TO BE REBUILT

Hill, David Jayne. *The Rebuilding of Europe: A Survey of Forces and Conditions.* Pp. 289. New York: The Century Company. 1917. \$1.50, net. Postage, 12 cents.

No man in America was probably better equipped than Dr. Hill to treat the momentous topic discussed in this volume. He had served as a university president, as United States Minister to Switzerland and the Netherlands, and as Ambassador to the German Empire. He had studied the philosophy of government; he knew the science of sovereignty. He understood the German people and the German mind. He could analyze feelings and facts with rare intelligence and sure skill. He speaks, therefore, as one having authority when in his Preface he says:

"What has been completely overlooked is the fact that the Great War was not in its beginning, and is not now, so much a struggle between different forms of government as it is a question regarding the purpose and spirit of all governments."

The purpose and spirit of the German Government are considered by Dr. Hill at length, and as revealed by high-class German leaders, educational and political, from whom he freely quotes. They form, he says, "Prussianism, which is at once a philosophy, an institution, and, above all, an army . . . the apotheosis of autocratic power . . . The Prussian state—and the logical policy of the Prussian State is the domination of the world." And in his closing chapter on "America's Interest in the New Europe," he puts the case thus forcibly:

"If the future of Europe and of the civilized world is to rest upon the assumption that a powerful state, in order to satisfy its economic ambitions, may take possession of the territory and people of a weaker state by military force, and appropriate the land and the people to its purposes, then all Europe and the world is already Prussianized in principle and will soon be Prussianized in fact."

"Whatever may be the disclosures of the future," Dr. Hill insists, "it can not be doubted that this is the main issue of the Great War—the right of peoples to dispose of themselves." That this right must be recognized in the "Rebuilding of Europe" is his able contention. This right is at feud with imperialism and must remain so. "No thoughtful man can any longer doubt," he asserts, "that imperialism has destroyed Europe and can never reconstruct it." Looking around the world he sees that "four-fifths of the habitable surface of the earth is dedicated to the aspirations of democracy; and included in this area is at least three-fourths of the human race." But this large majority of mankind differs widely, and "an attempt to unite them in a league to enforce peace would result in generating new causes of war."

Dr. Hill does not believe any international organization possible, as a sort of

"superstate," by which world-wide harmony of nations is to be guaranteed; "everything is to remain entirely voluntary," he urges, "such organization is useless; if, on the contrary, everything is compulsory, that makes an end of state independence and transfers sovereignty altogether to a central body." And "we are brought, therefore," by his reasoning, "boldly to dismiss the pretension that a general international government is either possible or desirable." National characteristics must be preserved in their differentiation of peoples and countries.

But there may be "a transfiguration of empire." The state, to Germans not less than to others, may cease to be "of much higher importance than any individual groups"; altho "the world as we knew it before August 1, 1914, has ceased to be." To quote from the German Professor Meyer, the new world, to come after the war, may not, and must not, become a German empire, or a world confederation under a German emperor. There will be a new Europe, in which even the Central Powers may have part, following such a peace as all men can support "and secure the realization of their own highest ideals." And this peace, as Dr. Hill prophesies,

"would be to all the peoples of Europe like a proclamation of emancipation. With it would come the joy of liberty, the sense of security, the flood-tide of human fellowship. For such a peace the mighty host of the dead on land and sea might well rejoice if they could know that they had bought it with their lives."

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

Matthews, Brander. *These Many Years.* New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3 net. Postage, 18 cents.

After reading the reminiscences of Brander Matthews, we are thoroughly convinced that the only logical outcome of a series of lifelong activities was the bestowal upon him by the French Government of the Legion of Honor. For, even though he was a New-Yorker of the New-Yorkers of the seventies, his tastes have always been thoroughly in accord with standards of French taste. All his love for the theater, all the principles of criticism which he has been practicing for these four or five decades, were gleaned from the French. And now, after many years, when he comes to put down on paper his recollections of a full life, his most vital chapters are those which recall the Paris and the France he knew during these impressionable times. When he began to write criticism he studied Sarcey; when he first turned his hand to the construction of plays, he appealed to two well-known French dramatists for collaboration; when he considered acting it was in terms of the Théâtre Français. His first book was a consideration of the French theater; he was the pioneer to break the soil, even among the French scholars themselves, when he wrote his book on the modern French dramatists and the naturalistic or realistic movement. From early days his one literary passion became Molière, and he early conceived an idea—later brought to accomplishment—of writing a biography of the great comic dramatist. From early years he was constantly under the inspiration of Cœuvres, whose friend he was until the very close of that actor's life. Surely, in view of these facts (and recall also that when he became Professor of Dramatic Literature in Columbia University, he gave course

in French drama), one can not escape recognizing that Brander Matthews is very much at heart a French admirer, if not himself actually a Frenchman.

But there is something more to this very naive and entertaining book which has just been issued. There are glimpses of New York and the literary circles in which Professor Matthews found himself; there are graphic side-lights on the clubs of London and New York, into which he was ushered under delightful circumstances; there are quick, bright sketches of the passing historical events both at home and abroad, with which, as a traveler, he came in contact. The narrative is told with the fervor of a man whose whole professional life has been tempered by the critical spirit. Feeling is shown at the moments of highest intensity; we find the personal concern in his defense of himself as a dramatist. Feeling is likewise evident in his tributes to such friends as H. C. Bunner and Laurence Hutton. But nearly always the critical spirit comes to the fore. Especially is this so in the earlier pages of the autobiography, where he describes what sort of a child he was. In fact, his descriptions of the preparations by his father for him to become a millionaire are tinged with most enjoyable humor.

At the same time, this writing of events of the past is taken by Professor Matthews with much seriousness; there is no attempt on his part to create atmosphere through sheer art, as, for example, Hamlin Garland has done in his "A Son of the Middle Border." No, it is a direct record of a full career, with a strain of optimism in it and a thankfulness that a sexagenarian has still a pliant mind and a vision toward the future. He had no worldly struggle; life seems to have gone well with him, and he seems usually to have got what he set out for. The one note of regret in the book is that with all his love for the theater—a true love which has left its impress on the generation he has taught in the classroom—he was not more intimately associated, as a dramatist, with its history. "These Many Years" is every bit worth while reading.

Bryant, Lorinda Munson. American Pictures and their Painters. 8vo, pp. 307. New York: John Lane Company. \$3 net. Postage, 16 cents.

Americans have often been regarded abroad as overappreciative of themselves and their achievements and possessions. Some show of reason for this has been given in our fondness for emphasizing the bigness of things American. Fortunes, battleships, rivers, cataraacts, sky-scrapers, cities—a host of things—have been the subject of good-humored boasts because of their size. But we have received with some little indignation, perhaps, and a good deal of meekness, especially from Germans, criticism of ourselves as so crude and *unkultured* that we have done nothing (or at least little) in the three arts of painting, music, and sculpture. Perhaps, however, our meekness here has been excessive, because few of us had taken stock of our artists.

This stock-taking is done in the book before us so far as painting is concerned. The work of 140 American artists, from West (1738-1820) to the "ultra-modern" school of our own day is appreciatively exhibited in text and illustration, so that he who must read hastily may still have reply to unjust reproach. One may well be surprised at the roll of really noble



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artists here set forth—including such justly famous names as West, Stuart, Church, Inness, Keith, Homer, LaFarge, Whistler, Chase, the unfortunate Blake-lock, Davis, Abbey, Sargent, Weir, and Bohm, to name only these. Discriminating sketches of the life and work of these 140 artists are given in untechnical phrasing, and can prove worthy guides to a better knowledge of our art. Illustrations (230 in all) in black and white are given from the works of all these 140 painters except three; sometimes several are given of one man's productions. The illustrations afford only a fair idea of the pictures, for it must be confessed that they are somewhat flat and leave much to the imagination. The book is popular and serviceable. One should note that Peale's name is misspelled in the table of contents.

Tracy, Gilbert A. *Uncollected Letters of Abraham Lincoln*. Now first brought together. With an Introduction by Ida M. Tarbell. Pp. 264. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1917. \$2.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Rothschild, Alonzo. *"Honest Abe": A Study in Integrity Based on the Early Life of Abraham Lincoln*. Pp. 374. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1917. \$2 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Here are two new and quite important contributions to the already large store of Lincolniana. There are nearly three hundred of Mr. Lincoln's letters, gathered, as a labor of love, by Mr. Tracy, "in the belief that they will represent the remarkable character and exalted greatness of the man better than any biography of him possibly can, and will form not only a memorial but a monument to his greatness and renown more enduring than granite or bronze." It is most astonishing that there could be so many letters hitherto unpublished. That many are inconsequential does not discount the value of the entire collection. As a whole they shed strong light upon Abraham Lincoln's life.

That any new thing could be said about Lincoln seemed impossible until Mr. Rothschild's new volume appeared. It is the natural successor, as it might have been logically the precursor, of "Lincoln: Master of Men," the earlier work by Mr. Rothschild, favorably reviewed in these columns. Of Mr. Lincoln's honesty other biographies have told us, but in rather a passing way: here we have the fact set forth in clear detail, with an amazing array of proofs, from widely scattered sources, exciting wonder how they could all be obtained. In "Pinching Times," caption of the first chapter, we get a clue to Lincoln's endowment of integrity; and the other four chapters, on "Truth in Law," "Professional Ethics," "Dollars and Cents," and "Honesty in Politics," show how that endowment carried all through his career, crystallized in his character, and served his fellow men.

Nelson, William Allan. *Burns, How to Know Him*. Frontispiece portrait. Pp. 340. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. \$1.50. Postage, 10 cents.

This charming new volume in the series of "How to Know" books on literary characters is by the Professor of English Literature at Harvard, himself born in Scotland and a graduate of Edinburgh University. He tells with peculiar sympathy and understanding the story of the poet's life and the circumstances under which many of his best-known verses were written, giving a vivid and truthful picture of the bard, both as a man and a writer. Burns was essentially a democrat, one of the plain

people, and his love of liberty and his un-failing sympathy for the weak and the distressed can not fail to appeal to us of a later day who are struggling at this moment for these very ideals. The volume is filled with representative poems of the sweetest of Scottish singers, among others being such old favorites as "Ye Banks and Braes," "To Mary in Heaven," "Scots Wha Hae," "Of a' the Airts," "My Heart's in the Highlands," "John Anderson, My Jo," and "Auld Lang Syne." This book will delight every lover of poetry, because it will recall to him so many pleasant memories of the poet and will enable him to read over once more the best of those charming poems for which he cares, without wasting valuable time in the search for them.

Kernahan, Coulson. In Good Company. London and New York: John Lane. \$1.50. Postage, 16 cents.

We never outgrow curiosity about the daily lives of distinguished men. This book makes it possible to gratify that curiosity in regard to the lives of Algernon Swinburne, Lord Roberts, Theodore Watts-Dunton, Stephen Phillips, Edward Whymper, Oscar Wilde, and S. J. Stone, the hymn-writer. Mr. Kernahan does not attempt an exhaustive life of these men, but, because they were his friends, tries to show the reader, by narratives of actual experiences, their spirit, faults, and virtues, which he does in a scholarly and entertaining way. Any one can read a life of Swinburne, but to have his incomparable conversational ability, his love of flowers, his child faith, and his great-heartedness made vitally convincing needs a witness who knows and knows how to estimate and describe character and make us visualize it. And so it is with all his chapters, and all his subjects, not only fairness of judgment, but the power to see just the characteristics that indicate a man's worth, and with constant intimate allusions to names high among English statesmen, poets, writers, and thinkers. Especially touching is the verdict on Oscar Wilde, whose good points he praises highly, acknowledging his yielding weakness of a man determined to "shine at all costs." "How far vanity, even more than viciousness, was accountable for Wilde's downfall, only the God who made him and the devil who fostered and fed that vanity, till it less resembled a pardonable human weakness than a hideous exorcism and disease, can ever truly say." Mr. Kernahan, in his pictures of his friends, reveals his own stature—a man big enough to forget his own importance in a study and appreciation of his friends and fellow craftsmen.

Sherman, Stuart P. Matthew Arnold: How to Know Him. Portrait. Cloth, Pp. 326. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. \$1.50 net. Postage, 14 cents.

If the purpose of the series of which this book is one is to stir readers to read and to love the authors discuss in the series, Professor Sherman has certainly met with success. Usually books of the "how to know" order consist of a mass of facts with directions for study but with little aid to real insight. This, however, provides a reader with a sound basis for both appreciation and criticism. This is the more effective because the biographical chapter at the beginning is a real introduction to the man himself so that one comes to the study of his writings from the sensible point of view of personal acquaintance. There follow chapters on Arnold's poetry,



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his literary criticism, education, politics, society, and religion. Frequent quotation from the poetry, the letters, and the essays enable the reader to test Professor Sherman's own contribution and stir independent judgment upon a man who believed soundly in such judgment. This is a day in which the qualities of Arnold's earnest and solid thinking, his strict dealings with himself, and his belief in the service of men of culture and society are needed. Mr. Wells remarks in "Mr. Britling" that England's difficulties in the war are due to the fact that "we didn't listen to Matthew Arnold," and Professor Sherman adds: "In an unsettled epoch of English thought he found a central position, and sharply defined his attitude toward the important movements in literature, education, society, politics, and religion. He said something pertinent and stimulating or irritating about everybody's business; so that he remains for all his air of exclusive refinement, one of the unavoidable writers of the nineteenth century, one of the reconstructive forces of the twentieth."

Memories Discreet and Indiscreet. By "A Woman of No Importance." Pp. 347. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1917. \$5. Postage, 14 cents.

It ought not to be difficult to locate this "woman of no importance," were one so curiously minded as to desire identification, but it is enough to read the interesting gossip which never becomes malice, scandal, or slander, about her social and political friends—a group which included the Empress of Austria, Lord Kitchener, Lord Roberts, de Lesseps, Sir Ian Hamilton, Lord Cromer, Cardinal Manning, and many others famous in the world of art, music, politics, and religion. There seems no set goal in her narratives; they form just an easy, intimate account of the life and achievements of those well-known to fame, told with a style and ease of manner that gratify our interest and curiosity, incidentally furnishing a fund of historic knowledge about men and women socially and politically prominent. Her criticisms are usually kind and appreciative, her censure accompanied by words of explanation or extenuation, and the whole book is full of interesting anecdotes of the distinguished men and women in London's social life or the army life of Egypt and India, and all told in a style which is humorous without levity and broad and charitable in the point of view.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Hornaday, William T. (Sc.D.). The Statement of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund, 1915-1916. Published biennially. Volume II. Illustrated. Cloth, pp. 289. New York: Published by the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund, New York Zoological Park, for private circulation.

Dr. Hornaday presents records of many stirring battles for the preservation of wild life and the conservation of other natural resources. Technically the volume is a carefully prepared report by the "campaigning trustee," showing just what has been accomplished during the past two years by the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund. This fund was created by public-spirited defenders of wild life.

The book has none of the dryness of the average "report." Dr. Hornaday is a militant foe of destroyers of wild life. His sword is ever unsheathed against "game-hogs," or legislators who oppose protective measures. A spirit of inspiration pervades his simple reports of personal campaigns in

the West. The authoritative facts set forth have vital bearing on the nation's food-production. The damage done to crops by insect pests has been so conclusively proved that no means of combating the destruction is more important than birds.

Under his Foreword, "Wild Life, Forests, and the War," Dr. Hornaday proclaims that "notwithstanding the anxieties and efforts inseparable from war with a great military Power, other paramount duties of the American people should be resolutely performed. The nation is sufficiently populous and resourceful to do this. Even with war upon us, taxes must be paid, children must be educated, and the general welfare of the people must be promoted. Likewise the resources of nature must be protected from neglect and destruction. It is imperative that our national heritage of forests and wild life should be resolutely safeguarded."

Records are given of many forward and few retrogressive steps taken by various States. Noteworthy "drives" for the protection of grouse and quail (successful in eight States out of eighteen), the history of the migratory-bird treaty between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, the relation of sportsmen to game extermination, wild-life legislation, game sanctuaries, a complete chronology of important events in wild-life protection and extermination, and various bulletins issued in connection with the great work are also incorporated in the volume. In various States new protective laws were secured for mountain sheep, goat, and antelope, and in New York the proposed killing of female deer was prevented.

The vigorous pleas made by the author should arouse the public. His array of facts forms a veritable treasury of useful information for enlightened legislators. The substantial progress already achieved should hearten every defender of wild life and encourage further contributions to this work. A volume so crowded with important facts on a subject of paramount public welfare, tho here issued only for private circulation, should be in the hands of many who perhaps will not be reached in this way.

Fisk, Eugene Lyman. Alcohol: Its Relation to Human Efficiency and Longevity. Pp. 216. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$1 net. By mail, \$1.10.

In his Foreword to this modest and yet most important volume, Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale University, says: "Whether or not the war will bring about world prohibition, either temporary or permanent, it will certainly stimulate millions of people to study the alcohol problem." To study it, "without being misled either by the biased statements of those who have a financial interest in continuing in the manufacture or sale of alcoholic beverages, or by the unproved and often greatly exaggerated claims of unscientific reformers," Professor Fisher further says: "I know of no one better fitted than Dr. Fisk to hold the balance true, or who is better informed on the evidence available and on its reliability. I therefore commend his book to the public as, so far as I know, the best, the sanest, and the most up-to-date in the English language."

After asserting that "prodigious quantities of good food, soundly adapted to the human machine, are expensively treated and destroyed to make alcohol," Dr. Fisk asks: "Can real happiness and



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energy be secured for the price of a drink?" If they can, he declares, "Let us all drink!" But he adds that "this is a matter to be settled by logic and evidence"; and these he proceeds to apply—in Part One, as to "Alcohol and Life Insurance"; in Part Two, as to "Alcohol and Physiology"; and in Part Three, as to "Alcohol and Human Efficiency." It would be a good thing for America and the world if his pages, approved by a majority of the Hygiene Board of the Life Extension Institute, could be carried in the knapsack of every soldier, at home and abroad, and studied by every citizen of our country.

Complete United States Infantry Guide. For Officers and Non-commissioned Officers. Reprinted from Government Publications. Pp. 2,074. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$6 net.

In this very formidable volume is all information required to make the infantry soldier efficient. It comprehends practically what has been hitherto afforded in eighteen complete manuals, published by the Government, and much from several others, including Field Service Regulations, Infantry Drill Regulations, Manual of the Bayonet, Manual of Interior Guard Duty, Regulations for Field Maneuvers, Personal Hygiene and First Aid, Manual of Physical Training, Small Arms Firing Manual, Signal Book, Rules of Land Warfare, etc. Many illustrations accompany the text. When one considers that a large part of this information must be mastered by the soldier, at the training-camp or before he enters there, his calling commands from us a new respect, as it must command from him unexpected study. His convenience will surely be served by this opportunity to learn what must be learned from one work, instead of being compelled to familiarize himself with twenty-five books.

Roper, Daniel C. The United States Post-Office. Its Past Record, Present Condition, and Potential Relation to the New World Era. Illustrated. Pp. 382. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

This book, its author tells us in his Preface, "is intended to be a practical handbook for those who wish to learn more of the nature and operations of the Government under which we live, and to prove of assistance to teachers and students in schools and colleges." No operations of the Government can surpass in importance those of its Postal Department, which, as Mr. Roper says, "undertakes to deliver mail to every person under the flag. For this purpose, 56,000 post-offices are kept open, manned with 75,000 clerks and city letter-carriers. Of rural carriers 42,000 are employed to deliver the mail along a million miles of country roads." Mr. Roper was First Assistant Postmaster-General four years (1913-1916), and for his facts, of history and administration, has relied upon the knowledge obtained during that period, and upon the active cooperation of many Department officials and many more postal employees. Historically his pages cover Postal Service and Civilization, Colonial Post-Offices in America, British Control of the American Post-Office, Early Development of the Federal Postal System, Rise of the Modern Postal System, and United States Postal History Since 1847. These chapters comprise less than one-fourth of the volume; the remaining two dozen chapters describe and illustrate actual Post-Office operations, postal service outside, and everything

pertaining to a Government mission that is highly social, commercial, and intellectual. The information afforded should be at the command of every citizen. A wide reading of this book will assist general business, enlarge respect for an imperative national function, and assist in the development of patriotic citizenship.

Banks, Louis Albert, D.D. Ammunition for Final Drive on Boose. Pp. 402. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

If you are on the firing-line, in this "Final Drive" against John Barleycorn, here is dry ammunition for you, in the form of fresh facts, powerful arguments, telling testimonies. The facts were gleaned by Dr. Banks from current sources of information; the arguments came from him and from such other speakers as William Jennings Bryan, John G. Woolley, Dr. David James Burrell, Capt. Richmond P. Hobson, and their fellow workers for prohibition; the testimonies are from physicians, business men, manufacturers, political leaders, health commissioners—from all classes of honest citizenship. And they all make for prohibition of the liquor business as righteous and wise, as the only safe course for commonwealths even as total abstinence from intoxicants is the only safe habit for individuals. Dr. Banks's frequent commentaries upon the facts and the testimonies are effectively earnest and to the point. He has provided strong reinforcement in this volume for antiquior fighters everywhere.

Martin, Edward S. The Diary of a Nation. The War and How We Got into It. Pp. 407. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

This book certainly is unique in form. It is also unique in fact. Its title fairly describes the form of it. It is "The Diary of a Nation," with dates rather intermittent, covering nearly three years of history-making national life. The fact of it is a continuous making of national sentiment. Its "observations," as Mr. Martin designates them, originally appeared in that humorous periodical *Life*, and were "concerned with the war in Europe and with American politics as affected by it." They show how our country came to the break with Germany; they reveal the "processes of sympathy and indignation" which led to that break, "through what vicissitudes of diplomacy, delay, and almost despair" our efforts for peace led to rupture. They abound in wisdom, pithily put, as when their author says, under date of September 17, 1914, "War is our apology to the animals for the way we kill them." They betray an open mind, wide receptivity, and rather a large degree of prophetic spirit. They hit with a smile at many people. They utter many plain truths—as, for instance, "Germany may easily get better terms when thoroughly thrashed than when half-thrashed, since not until there are plain signs that the nonsense has been pounded out of her will her neighbors dare to trust her with the power for future mischief." And that was said nearly a year before our United States decided to assist in the pounding.

Atherton, Gertrude. The Living Present. Pp. 300. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$1.50. Postage, 12 cents.

This is a book of record, an account of the wonderful work done by Frenchwomen since the declaration of war in 1914, and a detailed account of the different activities in relief and rescue work which has been instituted by even the wealthy social

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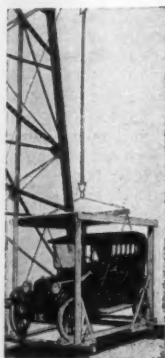
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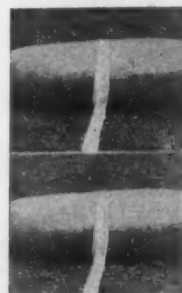
Company official opening box containing Pennsylvania Auto Tube "Ton Tested" from regular stock, preparatory to conducting moving picture inflation test.



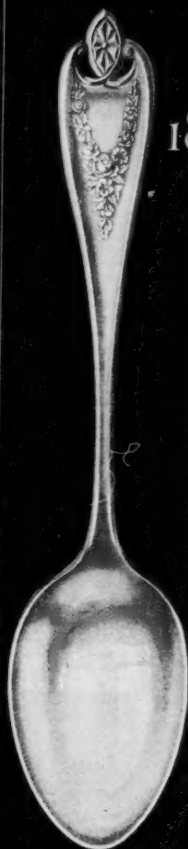
Stock tube removed from box and air hose being attached to valve of "Ton Tested" tube.



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beauties and butterflies. Mrs. Atherton is well equipped to present such a chronicle of woman's achievements, being a writer of recognized fame and publicly known as a champion of feminism, woman's suffrage, and all forms of woman's advancement. Her pages are the result of observations and experiences in France from May 9, 1916, to August 19 of the same year, when she visited the relief organizations—*œuvres*—and studied the methods and plans of the different units. Each noted relief-worker has her own pet scheme—the making of "comfort packages," the soup- and food-kitchens, feeding the disabled, or furnishing amusement or light work for those temporarily disabled. American readers will not be surprised to find that among these noble workers are some of our own countrywomen, working as women of all nations will and must for their country and their loved ones even when it necessitates self-sacrifice and deprivations. The latter part of the book deals with problems and predictions of woman's part in the coming days of recovery and readjustment.

Woolcott, Alexander. *Mrs. Fiske, Her Views on Acting and the Problems of Production.* With Photographs. Pp. 229. New York: The Century Company. \$2. Postage, 14 cents.

Some readers have read these recalled conversations with Mrs. Fiske by Mr. Woolcott, the dramatic critic of the *New York Times*. Few otherwise have had a glimpse of her except behind footlights. No one could doubt the authenticity of these repeated conversations, for they are so consistent with her life and seem so possess of her personality as to make one see the lift of her head, the whimsical light in her eye, and visualize the touch and gesture of her personality. Mrs. Fiske's fairness is typified by her unqualified and generous tribute to her husband's share in her success, and her deep thought by her verdict on repertory theater companies: "No single company, even tho it has years and years in which to prepare, could give five entirely different plays and give them all properly." Her estimate of Duse is superlatively high. One reads with great interest what she has to say about Ibsen, other modern plays and playwrights, of actors classical and modern, and her advice to the would-be actor.

The Loeb Classical Library. Edited by E. Copps (Ph.D., LL.D.), T. E. Page (Lit.D.), W. H. D. Rouse (Lit.D.). *Seneca ad Lucillum Epistulae Morales, Dio's Roman History*—(both with English Translation. New York: Putnam's Sons.

One is apt to take for granted, to overlook, or to forget altogether the progress and later volumes of a "Library" such as that of which the two named above are part. "Everyman's Library" is now little noted, tho the "free advertising" it received at its initiation was enormous. Similarly deserved appreciation was expressed *apropos* of the earlier volumes in "The Loeb Classical Library," but one now seldom sees reference to it. Hence not merely the public at large but even students of literature need to be reminded of the treasures here increasingly at hand. The reader will recall that the plan is to cover the literary productions of classical antiquity. The original Greek or Latin is provided (in an accepted text) on the left-hand page, with English translation by an expert scholar on the page opposite. Thus he who knows no Latin or Greek may still read the authors whose productions have become common property; while the classical expert may hold in

handy form his favorite author printed in excellent type. The later volumes are in all respects fully equal to the earlier issues, and the entire library merits the patronage of all interested in the world's best literature.

Orchard, W. E., D.D. The Outlook for Religion. Funk & Wagnalls Co. New York and London. 8vo, pp. xiii-271. \$1.50 net. Postage, 14 cents.

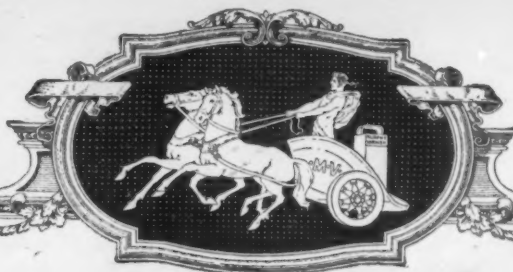
Dr. Orchard stands to-day at the head of the non-conformist pulpit of England. He is known as a sound and fearless exponent of a liberal type of religion, as a scholar, and a philosopher. He is concerned that the peace which all so greatly desire shall be accompanied by a moral and religious renewal of Christianity and the Church. He thinks it necessary to face and state a calm and dispassionate diagnosis of present conditions in the Church and the world. This diagnosis he undertakes, and then suggests the remedy for the condition he finds.

The present volume has twelve chapters in three parts—The Question of the Hour, The Cry of the Times, and The Hope of the Age. The conditions are: skepticism and materialism overabundant, a confused and apathetic Church, a Christianity that has wandered far from application to life of the Sermon on the Mount, and consequently has largely lost its power. Sectarianism is one of the outstanding evils to be abolished.

Dr. Orchard stands for "a social and international application of Christianity in a new Catholicism." Only by pooling the excellences of the denominations in a united effort for the good of all can Christianity express itself fully for humanity's good. Some of Dr. Orchard's strictures respecting the attitude of the Church to war seem severe. The essential opposition between the two forces which dominate in the present conflict is too evident and thoroughgoing for the Church to maintain indifference, aloofness, and a pacifist attitude. But Dr. Orchard's pacifism is not pro-Teuton. It rather arises from a poignant sorrow that the Church's power was insufficient to prevent the holocaust of the last three years.

Piper, Charles V., and Oakley, Russell A. Turf for Golf Courses. Illustrated. Cloth, pp. xvii-262. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.50 net. Postage, 14 cents.

Few golfers as they tramp the links in pursuit of Colonel Bogey realize that to make and keep the turf on which they tread more is necessary than replacing divots and mowing the new growth. Yet many clubs and not a few private experimenters have spent small fortunes in efforts to grow and preserve that fine, enduring turf that is the joy of a greenskeeper's heart. In this book Mr. Piper and Mr. Oakley, two experts of the Department of Agriculture, have added to experience the trained methods of the scientists. The result is probably the most authoritative treatise on the making of turf in the United States. Careful analyses of types of soil, of climatic conditions, of fertilizers, composts, and grasses are made. The best grasses for given kinds of turf under given circumstances are discussed; the processes of growing turf and the machinery needed are clearly explained; and ways of dealing with pests, both animal and vegetable, are delineated. Whether one is a tyro member of the Greens Committee or an experienced professional this is the book on turf to have.



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Deland, Ellen Douglas. *The Waring Girls*. Pp. 320. New York and London: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.35. Postage, 12 cents.

This is the kind of a book that the ordinary Sunday-school miss of fifteen would call "too sweet for anything," a little milk and watery, but more or less interesting and inculcating good principles, portraying thoughtlessness as always followed by repentance and confession, and pervaded by the spirit of charity and love. The three Waring girls are interesting, but the best thing in the book is the description of Mildred the youngest—a real kid, nosey, full of curiosity and a love of teasing, but good at heart and lovable. Each of the older girls is provided with a lover, and the war is introduced just enough to give the author a chance for some effusions on patriotism and heroic sacrifice.

Sherwood, Margaret. *Familiar Ways*. Pp. 206. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1917. \$1.25. Postage, 12 cents.

Miss Sherwood is known for a delightful and individual style, and it is a treat to have these essays, which she has published from time to time, collected into one volume. The subjects are homely and most intimate, such as, "The Little House," "House-Cleaning," "Plain Country," "The Threshold," "Old Trails," etc., but no description can adequately indicate the charm and inspiration she puts into a few simple words. It is the personal thought, the deep feeling, an evident appreciation of motive, or a humorous conception of underlying impulse that touches the heart, stimulates careful thought or investigation, and each essay is so concise and brief that it keeps the reader on the alert. There are beauty and truth in her words, glorification of small duties, helps for the unavoidable burdens, and a spirit of comradeship and sympathy, for which we are all grateful.

Wells, Frederic De Witt. *The Man in Court*. Pp. 283. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1917. \$1. Postage, 12 cents.

Here, from the pen of a judge, we have sixteen chapters which clearly show procedure in a night court and a civil court; which tell the judge's duty and the jury's composition, character, and labors; of the strenuous lawyer, the worried client, and their relations to each other; and which describe how juries are drawn, how cases are opened, how a witness is confused, and sundry other details of litigation, both interesting and informing. We recall no other book along these lines; and the familiar tone of this makes it very readable. It satisfies a natural curiosity about courts, and those various proceedings which form a trial.

Wild, Laura H. *The Evolution of the Hebrew People and Their Influence on Civilization*. Pp. 311. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1917. \$1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

In her brief preface to this comprehensive book, its author, professor of Biblical history and literature in Mount Holyoke College, tells us that it resulted from her "Several years of teaching sophomores who come to college with no adequate conception of what the Bible stands for"; that "it is designed for beginners, to help them get their bearings"; and that "it attempts to relate Bible study to the great fields of knowledge that command a modern student's attention." In her introduction she says: "If out of this war we learn the lesson that the Bible has an international message and not simply one

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of local and individual import, we shall have learned something worth while, and the Bible will become more sacred than ever before." There is much interesting and valuable material in the book's Five Parts and its various sections. Many curious facts appear in its earlier pages, as for instance:

"The original use of bells in worship was to drive away demons."

"There is an old German saying that a door should not be slammed lest a soul get pinched in it."

"The Ojibway Indians would not cut down living trees because of the pain the trees would suffer."

The book can not fail to fascinate the general reader or to stimulate the student. The solidarity of its teachings is marked, as in this reference to the prophets:

"Starting with their relations to one another and the need of justice at home, the prophets by degrees began to see that the law of individual rights and human justice extended beyond their own border to all men."

And the same broad conception runs through other statements, as here:

"It took a long time to travel all the way from the idea of the freedom and inherent rights of each member of a nomadic clan to the thought of universal freedom and brotherly consideration for men of all races. But the mind of the Hebrew was elastic enough to accomplish it. It took very serious discipline to wrench him loose from his narrow, intense kinship loyalty and make him see that his God was the Father of a universal family. But the history of the Hebrews is the unfolding, step by step, of that story as no other race has revealed it."

Pétain the Prepared. By Edward Earle Purinton. 7½ x 4½, pp. 47. New York and Chicago: Fleming H. Revell Company. 50 cents net. Postage, 5 cents.

A book that can be read in less than an hour, containing a message of strength and cheer for all the years ahead, is surely worth reading. Such a book Mr. Purinton has given us. It is the general theme of preparedness for life's work that is discusst.

Franks, Thetta Quay. The Margin of Happiness, the Reward of Thrift. Pp. 235. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50. Postage, 5 cents.

Not the least of many lessons taught by the international crisis is the necessity for the conservation of household forces, economy in expenditure, and intelligent utilization of available funds and supplies. Women are learning how much responsibility rests on their shoulders as well as the power that lies in their hands. As an aid in the solution of household problems, this book by Mrs. Franks will prove very helpful. Mrs. Franks has given talks in household efficiency and cooking. She explains lucidly the desirable business methods in conducting a household and thrifty ways of conserving and preserving food-supplies, saving time and money. It is, in effect, a complete manual or guide-book for students on household subjects and written in a style adapted to students of all ages. To be the ideal housewife here described will make necessary co-operation on the part of husbands, for it involves a separate bank-account and a real business partnership. The advice is all good and will induce many women to mend their ways and increase their powers. It is a clear, intelligent, and edifying treatise on domestic science for women of all classes and financial status, told in a bright, breezy, and convincing style.



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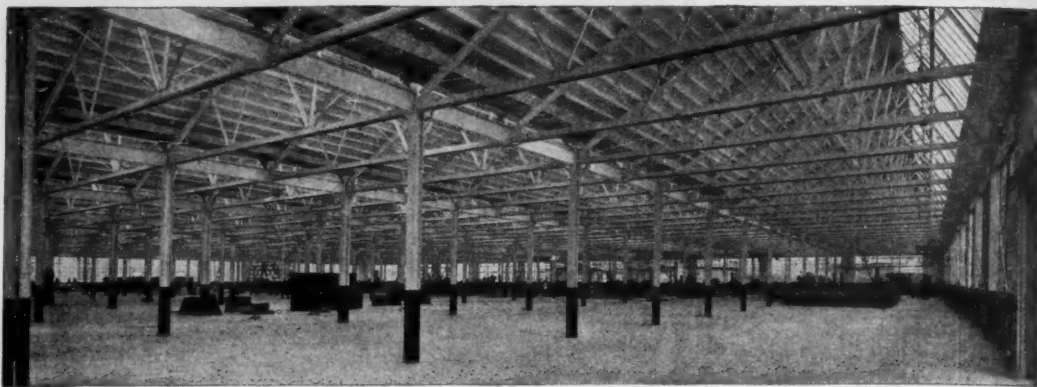
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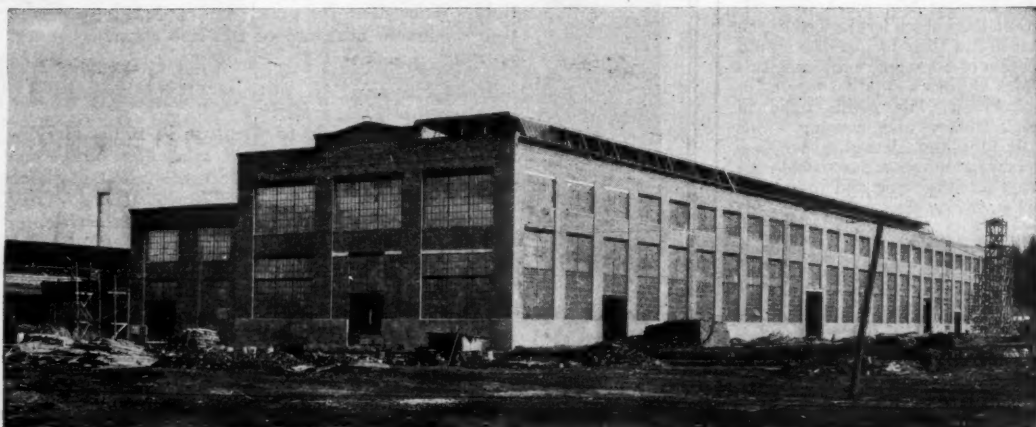
Every one of these buildings has been ready for the owner *on time or ahead of time.*

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Using the Austin Organization for the entire work means *unit responsibility*, a short phrase but full of meaning to the experienced.

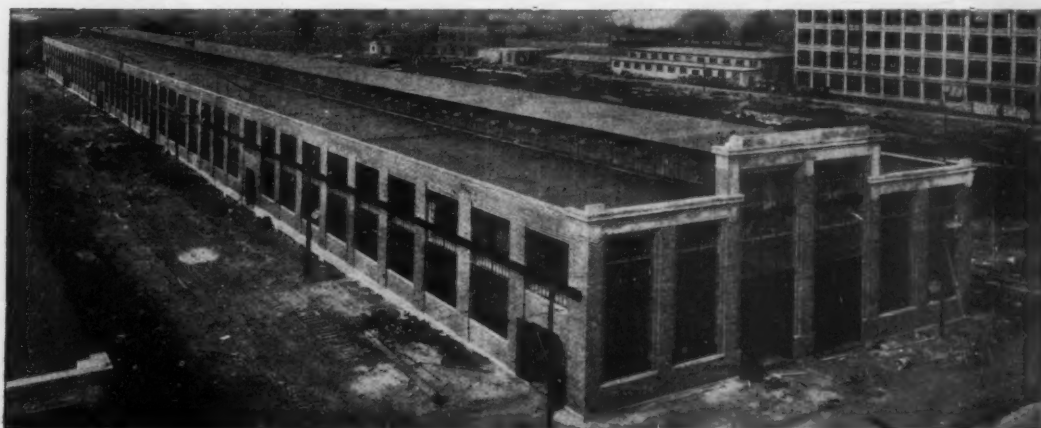
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This building was ready for the New York Air Brake Company at Watertown, N. Y., 10 days ahead of completion schedule. Our record here brought orders for four more buildings for the same owner, all larger than this one.



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Export Representative: American Steel Export
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The longest building the General Electric Company ever built at Schenectady, 560 ft. x 100 ft., completed in 76 working-days after the order, 4 days ahead of schedule.

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What the Union Pacific Is Doing To Save Food

FROM day to day the Union Pacific is co-operating with the Government in different branches of war work. As an example, every suggestion of the U. S. Food Administration is followed immediately and conscientiously on Union Pacific Dining Cars.

Bordering the Union Pacific are the Nation's greatest agricultural states, bounteous producers of grain, cattle, hogs, beet sugar, fruit, vegetables, poultry and dairy products from which our Commissariat replenishes its larders with choice foods.

But few readjustments have been necessary to carry out the plan of using chiefly fresh and perishable products. Sea food from the Pacific, trout from mountain streams, game in season, fresh vegetables and fruit have long been the delight of Union Pacific passengers.

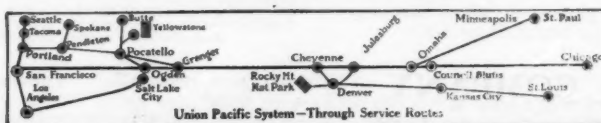
So the nation-wide observance of meatless Tuesdays and wheatless Wednesdays, suggested by the Food Administration to help win the war, is made easy for Union Pacific patrons.

Passengers on our trains are gladly joining in this patriotic duty. They find that our chefs are stimulated to new efforts. Menus gain new interest.

For half a century the Union Pacific—in war and peace—has fulfilled its Federal obligations.

Typical war menus are sent free on request.

Write Gerrit Fort, Passenger Traffic Manager;
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CURRENT - POETRY

LOOKING over the English periodicals, we find their current poetry deeply touched by the war, tho' curiously enough the poets seem to agree to write of it from a certain distance. With the nation more "in the war" than we are—as yet—this influence comes unbidden, it would almost appear, to the pens of the bards and refuses to be banished. They compromise by letting it affect their song as little as possible and resolutely eschew the more ugly aspects of the strife. This tendency is well illustrated in a poem in *Blackwood's Magazine* entitled

ROMANCE

BY NEIL MUNRO

Old orchard crofts of Picardy,
In the high warm winds of May,
Tossed into blossomed billowings,
And spattered the roads with spray.
Over the earth the scudding cloud,
And the laverock whistling high,
Lifted the drooping heart of the lad
At one bound to the sky.
France! France! and the old romance
Came over him like a spell;
Homesickness and his weariness
Shook from him then and fell;
For he was again with d'Artagnan,
With Alan Breck and d'Artagnan;
And the pipes before him gleefully
Were playing airs of Pan.

Through dust that in a mist uprose
From under the tramping feet,
He saw old storied places, dim
In the haze of the summer heat.
Menace and ambush, wounds and death,
Lurked in the ditch and wood,
But he, high-breasted, walked in joy
With a glorious multitude;
Great hearts that never perish,
Nor grow old with the aches of Time,
Marched through the morning with him,
All in a magic clime;
But loved of all was d'Artagnan,
And Alan the kith of kings,
Fond comrades of his childhood's days,
Still on their wanderings.

From miry clefts of the wintry plain
He leapt with his platoon,
The morion on his forehead,
And the soul of him at noon;
With head high to the hurricane
He walked, and in his breast
He knew himself immortal,
And that death was but a jest.
A smile was on his visage
When they found him where he fell,
The gallant old companions,
In an amaranthine dell.
"Lad o' my heart!" cried Alan Breck,
"Well done thy first campaign!"
"Sleep thou till morn," said d'Artagnan
"When we three march again!"

An anonymous poem in the *London Spectator*, however, strikes a more poignant note in describing the end of an airman. This poem, written in the trenches, is called

WINGS

Up from the earth he speeds on rushing wings,
Conquering regions of uncharted air;
Nor as a timid Dædalus he springs
From height to dizzy height to do and dare;
To seek the braggart foeman in his cloudy lair!

As bold, as brave, and buoyant he of heart;
His spirit light as evening's gauzy cloud,
He strides the wind, and fearless cleaves apart
The banking mists that Hell would make his shroud,
For lo! the preying falcon stoops, exulting, loud!

He hears the stinging hiss of deadly hall,
And devil-hammer of down-leveled gun;
Nor at the test does his high spirit quail,
Nor thought possess him that his race is run:
Great heart that sudden finds the foeman ten to one!

Bloody and shattered drops the skilful hand,
And effort is an effort now, at last:
His weapon rests inert as the fell band
Spit fire and fury, closing on him fast,
And he, so oft a victor, knows his day is passed!

Then dives one, firing, by him like a flash,
His quickened senses urge the swift pursuit,
And down with sudden meteoric dash,
He strikes the striker; and as one they shoot
Whirling, entwined, to earth, by what a fearful route!

But death came quick to cut the bond in twain.
Still lies his body on the blazing pyre.
Dear lad, that flew for neither praise nor gain!
Lo! The freed spirit, purged of ill desire,
Has soared to God on wings that pass unhurt
through fire!

Even war can not crush the joy of life
out of the young. See how it rings through
these verses in the *Manchester Guardian*,
by "O. C. Platoon."

A RIDE IN FRANCE

Trotting the roan mare
Over the meadows,
Purple of thistles,
Purple of clover;
Over the clay-brown path,
All through the grass-lands,
Glory of meadow flowers,
Over! Come over!

On to a highway winding o'er the hill,
White willow-bordered, grassy-banked;
On through a village ruined and broken.
Grass grows in the rubble-heaps,
Poppies fill the courtyards,
Swallows build in broken walls,
And everything is still.

While at the corner—walk, O horse of mine,
A Christ hangs from a crucifix beside a broken shrine.

On to the path at the side of the white road,
Cantering, galloping, breasting the rise;
Any road, every road, each is the right road,
Facing the east, the sun in my eyes.

Trotting the roan mare
Over the meadows,
Purple of thistles,
Purple of clover;
Over the clay-brown path,
Back through the grass-lands,
All through the meadow flowers;
Over! Come over!

Long night in the trenches and silent
communion with the stars have led many
soldier-poets along the mystical path.
"M. A. C." in *The Westminster Gazette*

shows us a mystic in the grip of war who
finds flaws in Paradise:

A CITY ON A HILL

By "M. A. C."

There shall be no Night there!
Can we forget that Day was loud with war
And Peace came trembling with the first white star?

There shall be no Tears there!
Tears flow for happiness too great to bear,
Or lesser griefs that never know despair.

There shall be no more Sea!
Shall jasper walls, uniting earth and sky,
To island hearts afford security?

There shall be no more Pain!
Joy steps most buoyantly where pain has trod;
What shall precede bliss in the courts of God?

The streets thereof are gold:
We build a new world on the shattered old,
And underfoot are dearer things than gold.

There shall be no Death there:
We grow familiar with the slayer's knife:
Death has become less strange to us than Life.

There shall be no more Sun!
Master, have pity! shade thy city's light;
The shadowed valley has impaired our sight.

The death of friends fallen in the strife
has called forth many tributes of memory.
A fine example is found in *The Westminster Gazette* from the pen of "M. W."

TO —

By "M. W."

Under the quiet stars how still your sleep—
How still! And is that all for evermore—
But the great thought of you as ours to keep?

Or have you awakened in a place of Knowing—
Are there young things there, and laughter falling
Down Eternal streets, and Heaven's flowers
growing

Sweet beyond thought—a great sky still above?
Or have the things of old grown strange to you—
The meaning of our sorrows—and our love?

... The words we used—are they so little worth
That you forget how near to you, how known,
Were night and day, and the green floor of earth?

Or was Death as one hastening to a feast
On some glad holy day of Life and Joy—
Was it a prison spurned—a soul released?

Or is it just a Peace and a great Sleep
Under the quiet stars for evermore—
But the dear thought of you as ours to keep?

From actual war to the nations engaged
in it is but a short step, and we find the
praises of Italy chanted in the *London Spectator* thus:

TO ITALY

By MORAY DALTON

Thou art the world's desired, the golden fleece,
Of Time's adventurers faring down to Hell,
But Helen's self dwelt not so far from peace
Nor so beset since lofty Ilium fell.

Can These Things Be Replaced?—



The arm-chair, where perhaps you sit as you read this magazine—how comfortably it conforms to the curve of your back. How often you have thought of its welcoming arms as a haven at the end of a hard day—and the side-board that has been in the family for more than one generation. You can remember how you had to stand on tip-toe to reach the sugar bowl on its shelf—and the old secretary in the corner.

Old friends, these.

Could they ever be replaced? Is there any insurance in the world that could cover them in case of destruction by fire?

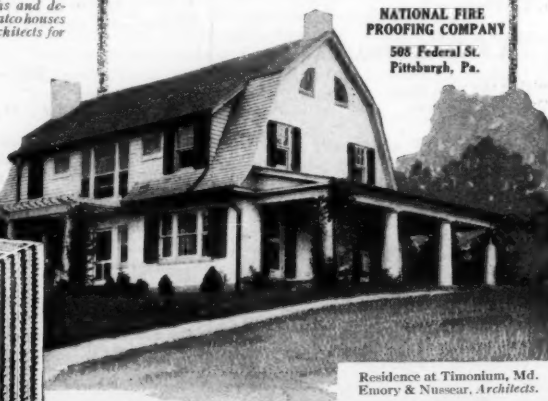
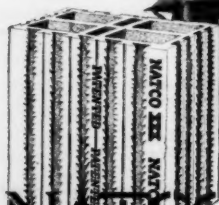
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Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
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Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.

Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.

Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.

Knowledge a Mother Should Have.

Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.

Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents.

PURITAN PUB. CO., 783 PERRY BUILDING, PHILA., PA.

Tyrants would pluck thee as men pluck a rose,
Carthage and Greece, the Vandal and the Goth;
Now more are added to thy many foes.
From East and West, ay, thou hast suffered both.

Greece was enslaved, and Carthage is but dust,
But thou art living, maugre all thy scars,
To bear fresh wounds of rapine and of lust,
Immortal victim of unnumbered wars.
Nor shalt thou cease until we cease to be
Whose hearts are thine, beloved Italy.

All, however, is not war, and the London *Punch*, obstinately refusing to believe Mrs. Browning, who assured us in many stanzas that Pan is dead, prints this graceful lay:

PAN PIPES

In the green spaces of the listening trees
Pan sits at ease.

Watching with lazy eyes

Little blue butterflies

That flicker sidelong in the fitful breeze

While on his pipe he plays

Quaint trills and roundelays

With dropping cadences;

And shy red squirrels rub against his knees.

And, through the city's tumult and the beat

Of hurrying feet,

Those whom the god loves hear

Pan's pipe, insistent, clear;

Echoes of elfin laughter, high and sweet,

Catch in the sparrow's cries,

Those tinkling melodies

That sing where brooklets meet,

And the wood's glamor colors the gray street.

Ruth Pitter's verses have a charm all their own, and we find this characteristic poem in the London *New Age*:

THE EARTH AND THE HEAVEN, IN THE EVENING

By RUTH PITTER

The Earth draws off her robe of brodered flowers,

And in green kirtle standeth for a space

Ere she doth wrap her for the slumberous hours

In her white shift of mist, and veils her face:

She standeth in her kirtle green, and saith

Her evening prayer, whose incense is her breath.

Here are no unquiet sounds and no alarms;

Hence all that is not gentle doth depart.

She takes her weary children in her arms

That she may warm them at her kindly heart:

Are any poor, knowing that they do lie

Lapped in her light embraces silently?

The Heaven doth wear upon her holy breast

The argent moon, her badge; her livery,

That is a royal, rich, and azure vest,

Shows she doth serve a mighty majesty:

And a fair weed, purple and cinnamon,

She now above that silken vest doth on.

How might man image her in his own guise?

As a crowned spirit quiet as forest lawns,

Void of all woes and of all sad surprise,

Facing eternal sunsets and bright dawns,

And brooding o'er him that he may not mark

The outer tempests and the empty dark.

This pleasant, if cynical, conceit of John Drinkwater's is from the London *Everyman*:

DAY

Dawn is up at my window, and in the may-tree
The finches gossip, and tite, and beautiful sparrows
With feathers bright and brown as September
hazels.

The sunlight is here, filtered through rosy curtains.
Docile and disembodied, a ghost of sunlight.
A gentle light to greet the dreamer returning.

Part the curtains. I give you salutation.
Day, clear day; let us be friendly fellows.
Come . . . I hear the Liars about the city.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

FRANCE CALLS BACK HER
"TIGER"

IN her hour of need France has turned to the wrecker of Cabinets, the man aptly described as having "torn, clawed, and bitten" his way to power. Tho his enemies are legion, the nation has chosen Clemenceau "the Tiger" to lead the Government.

For whatever may be said of Georges Clemenceau, no one has ever doubted his patriotism. His every act of construction or destruction has been in the interest of what he considered the welfare of France, and his power has been unhesitatingly wielded through his fearless pen. His newspaper, *L'Homme Libre* (*The Free Man*) was suspended early in the war because he refused to suppress certain passages in an article. He promptly changed the name to *L'Homme Enchaîné* (*The Chained Man*), but the paper has now reappeared under its old title. Clemenceau's name now appears as "Founder" instead of "Political Director," as heretofore, since he will not write for the paper while he remains Premier.

Georges Clemenceau is no longer a young man—he is seventy-six—but his powers are unimpaired. A friend once asked him how many Ministries he had overturned, and Clemenceau replied pleasantly that he was quite unable to recall the number. Sometime after this he was made Prime Minister himself. That was in 1906, when he was sixty-five years old. Here are a few of the names which he has won during his forceful career: "Wrecker of Cabinets," "Overthrower of Ministries," "The Stormy Petrel of French Politics," "The Red Indian," and the "King-Maker." This last appellation, however, does not seem to have been very appropriate, since it has been his business to undo rather than to make kings.

Clemenceau married an American girl—at one time his pupil during his exile here—and one of the favorite epithets of his opponents has been "The Yankee School-teacher."

The storms in the career of Clemenceau began to brew early. Says the New York Times:

Clemenceau's father was imprisoned by Napoleon III. at the time of the *coup d'état* that destroyed the Second Republic, and the son has been a true child of the Revolution. It is characteristic of him that he supported General Boulanger as long as he believed him to be working in the interests of the Republic, and that when the "Man on Horseback" was seen to be scheming for the return of the Bourbons, Clemenceau rose up and drove him from power.

Before he was twenty Georges was thrown into prison for shouting "*Vive la République!*" on the streets of Paris, in the midst of the celebration of one of the imperial



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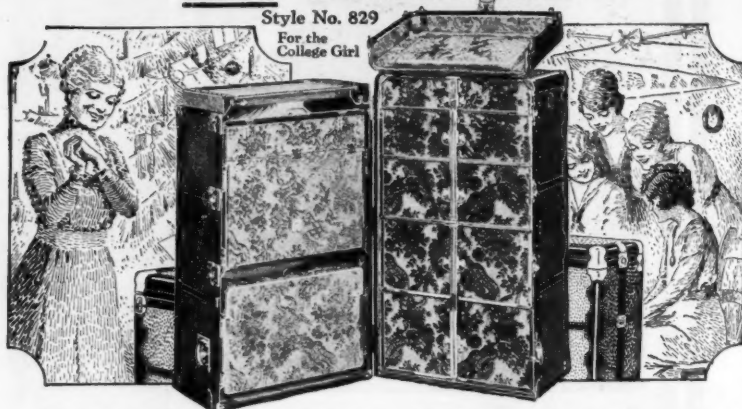
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anniversaries. He served his term in jail, and then, practically an exile, he came to America.

Between 1865 and 1869 he lived in this country, chiefly in New York and in Stamford, Conn. He had been educated as a physician, and it was as a medical practitioner that he established himself on West Twelfth Street and became known in the neighborhood about Washington Square. Before he left France he had made the acquaintance of William E. Marshall, the artist who made the famous engraving of Lincoln, and it was as his friend, and indeed upon his invitation, that the young physician came to New York.

But Georges Clemenceau, tho his father had been a physician before him and generations of his family had followed that profession, was not successful as a doctor of medicine. He was not deeply interested in his calling. It is true that his university thesis for his doctor's degree was not only considered an important work at the time, but was still consulted as authoritative fifty years after he had written it. But, even as a student in Paris, young Clemenceau had found time to inform himself carefully on political questions and to contribute controversial papers to the political reviews. In New York he gravitated naturally toward the study of social and political conditions. And he drew his income not from the practise of his profession, but largely from the letters about things in America that he sent to the papers at home. Clemenceau wrote back to Paris that his first impression of the Americans was that they had "no general ideas and no good coffee."

Clemenceau made many good friends in New York, among whom was Eugene Bushe, a lawyer living near the young Frenchman on Twelfth Street. When Clemenceau failed to build up a medical practise and his funds were running low, Bushe obtained for him a position as a teacher of the French language and literature in Miss Aikens's Young Ladies' Seminary, at Stamford, Conn. There Clemenceau fell in love with one of his pupils, Miss Mary Plummer, of Springfield, Mass., and they were married in 1869. They returned to France in 1870, where Clemenceau's natural inclinations soon led him into politics. *The Times* says of this period:

Throughout the Franco-Prussian War and the siege of Paris Clemenceau was Mayor of the district of Montmartre. One of his duties during the siege was to see that 150,000 men were properly fed. Another was to look after thousands of refugees. He was also responsible for large amounts of money, and they tell a story that, foreseeing the accusations against any one's honesty that might be made in those trying days, he took the precaution of engaging an expert accountant to "check up" and made public his use of every sou of public funds. At the end of the war he did all he could to gain "home rule" for Paris, and then found himself the enemy of the Commune.

In 1871 he was elected to the General Assembly, and it is interesting to note that he was opposed to a treaty of peace. From 1871 to 1875 he was a member of

the Paris Municipal Council, of which he became President, and in 1876 he was elected member from Montmartre in the Chamber of Deputies, where he soon became leader of the Radicals. From the outset of his career in the French Parliament he was the bitter opponent of the Royalists, and soon became known for his eloquence and independence of action. Men could not predict the action of Clemenceau. He was independent even in his radicalism, and he followed no leader but his own principles. They called him the undisciplined vandal in those early days when he was making a reputation as an upsetter of other men's careers.

His political power was increased by his journalistic activities. In 1880 he founded *La Justice*, the great daily paper, of which he became chief editor. He destroyed the Fourton-Brogie administration. He overthrew Boulanger. He caused the fall of Jules Grévy and of Jules Ferry. He wrecked the activities and position of Mr. de Freycinet at least three times.

Yet his own policy was a consistent radical republicanism, clear and practical; he stood for the realization of all that the revolution had hoped and dreamed. He was opposed, we may note, to the alliance with Russia, determined that his country should not be joined in so close a friendship with a despotic Power. He unceasingly upheld the complete separation of Church and State. He urged constantly the development of French resources to the utmost. And those who have watched his career closely point out the growth of the man's political philosophy from his early reckless radicalism to the saner advocacy of a just and free democracy.

In 1893 Clemenceau's career was apparently wrecked. He was involved in the Panama scandals, and accused of disloyalty and dishonesty. Altho he met every charge and beat down the attack upon him in the Chamber, his constituents deserted him, and he was dropt out of politics. But he "came back" in two years, not into the whirl of politics—it was nine years before he was again connected with the Government—but as a new Clemenceau, a man of letters. The writer in *The Times* thus describes the metamorphosis:

The wily politician, the reckless duelist, the insolent hounder of his foes was gone. In his place was a philosopher and litterateur, a man who wrote exquisite prose, a lover of nature, a friend of humankind. Among his writings during that period were a book on the philosophy of nature, "Great Pan"; a novel of social life, "The Strongest"; a play of which the scene was laid at the Court of China, and some notable criticisms. But he returned in a few years to journalism. His old paper had gone down in the wreck of its chief's career. But when the Dreyfus affair suddenly burst upon France, a new journal, *L'Aurore*, edited by Mr. Clemenceau, made its appearance. It was devoted to proving Dreyfus's innocence.

Clemenceau was back in the active world of French affairs with a vengeance. With his tireless defense of Dreyfus, he became, as some one has said, "the sentiment conscience of France in print." It was in Clemenceau's paper that Zola published his famous "J'Accuse."



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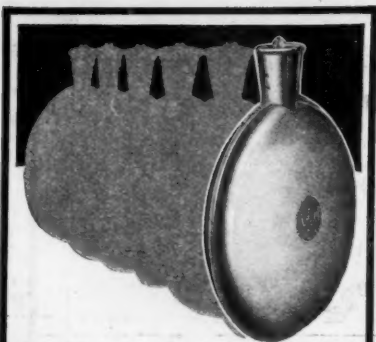


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In 1902 the same constituency that had forsaken him in his hour of trial returned him triumphantly to the Senate. In the spring of 1906 he was appointed to public office for the first time in his life as Minister of the Interior. In November of that year, upon the retirement of Mr. Sarrien, he became Premier.

In 1909 his old enemy, Deleassé, rose up suddenly and overthrew his Ministry. A discussion over naval affairs sprang up almost overnight. There were scandals, investigations, controversies. In a verbal duel with Deleassé—in the early years of Clemenceau's activity his duels were frequently not verbal—the Premier, to quote a newspaper dispatch, "seemed, for the first time in his Parliamentary career, to lose his head." Certainly he lost his temper, declared that Deleassé had "humiliated France," and stalked out of the room. The President shortly after offered the Premiership to Mr. Léon Bourgeois.

But Clemenceau's power was not broken. He kept his place in the Senate. In 1912 he overthrew Caillaux's Ministry. In 1913 he wrecked Briand's Cabinet. When the present war began he entered the Viviani Ministry.

His patriotism is well known, but he has never hesitated in the midst of the stress of war to argue, criticize, and actually attack where he believed that a need for opposition existed.

THROUGH FRANCE IN THE TRAIL OF THE RUTHLESS HUN

AFTER three years of it, war has become so much a part of the life of the French peasants that they have little fear under fire. Frenchmen over military age and Frenchwomen pursue their ordinary avocations with little concern for exploding shells. To be sure it is something of a nuisance, but children play while their mothers work at the tub washing soldier clothing. And as the Allied armies advance, wresting a mile or two of territory from the enemy at each stroke, the peasant follows with his plow less than a mile behind the lines. War has become a part of their lives. Newman Flower, of *Cassell's Magazine*, has been "Out There," and he thus records some of his impressions in the trail of the war:

The war under the earth is a most extraordinary thing. In the main, the army you see in the war-zone is not a combatant army. It is the army of supply. The real fighters you seldom set eyes on unless you go and look for them. And, generally speaking, the ghastliness of war is carried on beneath the earth's level.

Given time, the Boche will take a lot of beating as an earth-delver. At one spot on the Somme I went into a veritable underground town, where, till the British deluge overtook them, three thousand of the toughest Huns the Kaiser has put into his line lived and thrived. They had sets of compartments there, these men, with drawing-rooms complete, even to the piano, kitchen, bathroom, and electric light, and I was told that there was one place where you could have your photograph taken,

or buy a pair of socks! Every visitor down the steps—except the British—was required to turn a handle three times, which pumped air into the lower regions. If you descended without pumping down your portion of fresh air you were guilty of bad manners.

Anything more secure has not been invented since Adam. But this impregnable city fell last year, as all things must fall before the steady pressing back of British infantry.

The writer tells of discovering in an old French town that was then under fire a shell-torn building on which were displayed two signs reading "First Aid Post" and "Barber Shop." He says:

When I dived inside I saw one man having his arm drest, for he had been hit by a piece of shell in the square, and in a chair a few yards away a Tommy having a shave. Coming in as a stranger I was informed that if I didn't want a hair-cut or a shave, or hadn't a healthy wound to dress, this was not the Empire music-hall, so I had better "hop it."

It was in "hopping it" that I got astride an unseen fiber of British communication. I went into the adjoining ruins of a big building. A single solitary statue stood aloof in a devastation of tumbled brick and stone. Then, as I was stepping from one mound of rubble to another, as one steps from rock to rock on the seashore, I heard voices beneath me. The wreckage was so complete, so unspeakably complete, that human voices directly under my feet seemed at first startling and indefinite. Moreover, to add to my confusion, I heard the baa-ing of sheep, likewise under the earth. But I could see no hole, no outlet.

With the average curiosity of the Britisher I searched around till I discovered a small hole, a foot in diameter maybe, and a Tommy's face framed in it laughing up at me.

"Hello!" he said.

I pulled up, bewildered, and looked at him.

"What in Heaven's name are you doing in there?" I asked.

"We're telephones. . . . Got any matches?"

"I heard sheep," I informed him.

"And what if you did? Got them matches?"

I tossed him a box. He dived into darkness, and I heard him rejoicing with his pals because he'd found some one who'd got a light. It meant almost as much to them as being relieved.

So here was a British unit hidden where the worst Hun shell could never find it, and, what was more, here was the food ready to kill when, during some awkward days, the Boche shells cut off supplies.

Then look on this picture of a vast desolated country where nature has been stupidly scarred by Teuton ruthlessness and rubble-heaps are marked by boards bearing the name of the village that had stood there:

The desert was never more lonely than those vast tracts of land the armies have surged over, and this loneliness and silence are more acute because of the suggestion of life that have once been there. It



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impressive, awe-inspiring, this silence, like that which follows storm.

Clear away to the horizon no hedge or tree appears, all landmarks have gone, hills have been planed level by the sheer blast of shells. Here is a rubble-heap no higher than one's shoulder where a church has stood, and the graves have opened beneath pits of fire to make new graves for the living. Patches of red powder, washed by many rains, with a few broken bricks among them, mark the places where houses, big and small, once rested. To these rubble-heaps, which were once villages, the inhabitants will come back one day, and they will scarcely know the north from the south. Indeed, if it were not for the fact that each rubble-heap bears a board whereon the name of the village is written, in order to preserve the site, they would never find their way there at all, for the earth they knew has become a strange country. Woods are mere patches of brown stumps knee-high—stumps which, with nature's life restricted, are trying to break into leaf again at odd spots on the trunks where leaves never grew before. Mametz Wood and Trone Wood appear from a short distance as mere scrabbings in the earth.

The ground which but a few months ago was blasted paste and pulverization has now under the suns of summer thrown up weed growth that is creeping over the earth as if to hide its hurt. Wild convolvulus trails cautiously across the remnants of riven trenches, and levers itself up the corners of sand-bags. In this tangle the shell-holes are so close that they merge into each other.

The loneliness of those Somme fields! No deserts of the world can show such unspeakable solitude.

One comes from the Somme to the freed villages as one might emerge from the desert to the first outposts of human life at a township on the desert's rim. Still there are no trees on the sky-line; they have all been cut down carefully and laid at a certain angle beside the stumps just as a platoon of soldiers might ground their arms. For the German frightfulness is a methodical affair, not aroused by the heat of battle, but coolly calculated and senseless. Of military importance it has none.

In these towns evacuated by the Germans life is slowly beginning to stir again and to pick up the threads of 1914. People who have lived there all through the deluge seem but partially aware as yet that they are free. And some others are returning hesitatingly.

Mr. Flower notes with interest the temperamental change that has been wrought by the war in the man from 20 to 35 years old. To the older ones it all is only a "beastly uncomfortable nuisance," and when it is over they will go back to their usual avocations. Here is the general view of the middle-aged men in the battle-line:

"What are you going to do after this war?" I asked one.

I believe he thought I was joking, for he looked at me very curiously.

"Do?" he echoed. "I'm going to do what any sane man of my age would do. I'm going straight back to it—back to work. This is just marking time in one's

life, like having to go to a wedding on one's busiest mail day. I'm not going to exploit the war as a means of getting a living, or emigrate, or do any damn-fool thing like that. I'm going straight back to my office, I am. I know exactly where I turned down the page of my sales-book when I came out—it was page seventy-nine—and I'm going to start again on page eighty."

With the younger men it is different. It has struck a new spark in them and fired a spirit of adventure. There are those who even enjoy the war, and to whom one day, when peace comes, life will seem very tame. The writer cites this case:

He is quite a young man, and what this adventurous fellow was before he took his commission and went to the war I do not pretend to know. But he displayed most conspicuous bravery and usefulness from the hour that he fetched up at the British front.

One day he was very badly wounded in the back, and as soon as he neared convalescence he became restive and wished to return to his men, and he did return before he should have done. The doctor knew he would finish a deal quicker when he got back to the lines than he would in a hospital.

There are some rare creatures who are built that way. Shortly afterward he was wounded again, and while walking to the dressing-station was wounded a third time, on this occasion very badly.

He stuck it at the hospital as long as he could—then one day he disappeared. No one saw him go. He had got out, borrowed a horse, and ridden back to his lines.

The absence of the fighting men from the view of an observer of a modern battle strongly impress the writer, who says:

Most men who come upon a modern battle for the first time would confess to finding it not what they expected. For the old accepted idea of battle is hard to eliminate. One has become accustomed to looking for great arrays of fighters ready for the bout, with squadrons of cavalry waiting somewhere beyond a screen of trees, and guns—artfully hidden guns—bellying smoke from all points of the compass. The battle pictures in our galleries, the lead soldiers we played with as children and engaged in visible conflict, have kept up the illusion.

You know before you come to it that it is not so in this war, but this battle of hidden men pulls you up with a jolt as not being quite what you expected to see. You feel almost as if you had been robbed of something.

The first battle I saw on the Western front I watched for two and a half hours, and during that time (with the exception of five men who debouched from a distant wood like five ants scuttling out of a nest of moss, to be promptly shot down) I did not see a man at all. The battle might have been going on in an enormous house and I standing on the roof trying to see it.

But if there is little or nothing to be seen of the human agents that direct the

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devastating machines of war during a battle, the scene on the field after the fight has been waged discloses all the horror that has not been visible to the eye of an observer. Mr. Flower thus describes one section of the theater of war in France:

Our car rushes down a long descending road, and is driven at breakneck speed by one of those drivers with which the Front is strewn, who are so accustomed to danger that to dance on the edge of it all the time is the breath of life. To slow down to a rational thirty miles an hour is to them positive pain; to leap shell-holes at fifty or plow across a newly-made road of broken brick at the same velocity is their ecstasy. And one of the greatest miracles of the war is the cars that stand it without giving up the unequal contest by flying into half a hundred fragments.

But this road is tolerable even for a war-road, and it runs parallel with a long down which has been scabbled out here and there into patches of white by the hands of men. It is Notre Dame de Lorette, no higher than an average Sussex down, mark you, and lower than most. Yet I was told that on this patch of down over a hundred thousand men have died since the war began. Running at right angles at its foot is a lower hill, no higher than the foothill to a Derbyshire height, but known to the world now as Vimy Ridge. And this road leads you into a small section of France, a section of four square miles or so, every yard of which is literally soaked with the blood of men.

On the right is Souchez, and the wood of Souchez all bare stumps and brokenness; here the sugar-refinery, which changed hands eight times, and is now no more than a couple of shot-riddled boilers, tilted at odd angles with some steel girders twirled like sprung wire rearing over them; and around this conglomeration a pile of brick powder. You wonder what there was here worth dying for, since a rat would fight shy of the place for want of a square inch of shelter. And where is Souchez River? you ask, for Souchez River is now as famous as the Amazon. Here it is, a sluggish sort of brook, crawling in and out of broken tree-trunks that have been blasted down athwart it, running past banks a foot high or so, a river you could almost step across, and which would be well nigh too small to name in Devonshire.

We leave our cars under a bank and come on down through the dead jetsam of the village of Ablain St. Nazaire. The old church is still here on the left, the only remnant of a respectable rate-paying hamlet. The remaining portion of its square tower is clear and white, for the stonework has been literally skinned by flying fragments of steel, till it is about as clean as when it was built.

We reach the foot of Vimy Ridge and climb up. Here, some one told me, corn once grew, but now it is sodden chalk, pasted and mixed as if by some giant mixing machine with the shattered weapons of war.

Broken trenches—the German front line—in places remain and extend a few yards only to disappear into the rubble where the tide swept over them.

As we climb, the earth beneath my feet suddenly gives way, letting me down with a jerk to the hip, and opening up a hole through which I peer and see a dead *Bac*

coiled up, his face—or so I suspect it was—resting upon his arm to protect it from some oncoming horror.

We climb on up. We drop into pits and grope out of them again, panted with the whiteness of chalk. From somewhere behind us a howitzer is throwing shells over our heads, shells that come on and pass with the rush of a train pitching itself recklessly out of control. We listen to the clamor as it goes on—a couple of miles or so—separating itself from the ill-assortment of snarling and smashing and breaking and grunting that rises from the battlefield.

As they climbed the ridge the guns seemed to be muffled until they got beyond the shelter of Notre Dame de Lorette. Then says the writer:

We suddenly appeared to tumble into a welter of sound. And the higher we climbed Vimy the louder the tumult became. "Auntie," throwing over heavy stuff, had but a few moments before been the only near thing in the battle. Now the contrast was such as if we had been suddenly pushed into the middle of the battle. The air was full of strange, harsh noises and crackings and cries. And the earth before us was alive with subdued flame flashes and growing bushes of smoke.

Five miles away Lens, its church-spires adrift in eddies of smoke, appeared very unconscious of it all. Just showing on the horizon was Douai, and I wondered what forests of death lay waiting between those Lens churches and the Douai outlines where the ground was sunken and mysterious under the haze.

Here, then, was the panorama of battle. Never a man in sight, but the entire earth goaded by some vast invisible force. Clots of smoke of varying colors arrived from nowhere, died away, or were smudged out by other clots. A big black pall hung over Givenchy like the sounding-board over a cathedral pulpit. A little farther on the village of Angres seemed palisaded with points of flame. Away to the right the long, straight road from Lens to Arras showed clear and strong without a speck of life upon it.

No life anywhere, no human thing moving. And yet one believed that under a thin crust of earth the whole forces of Europe were struggling and throwing up sound.

Among all the combatants there is a desire for peace, says Mr. Flower, who found a striking example of the sentiment of the Boche in what had been the crypt of the Bapaume cathedral. He writes:

I saw scores of skulls of those who were dead many decades before the war rolled over Europe, and on the skull of one I saw scribbled in indelible pencil:

"Dass der Friede kommen mag"
("Hurry up, Peace.")—Otto Trübner.

Now Otto Trübner may be a very average representative of his type. And maybe Otto Trübner's head now bears a passing likeness to the skull he scribbled on in vandal fashion before he evacuated Bapaume. But whether or no, he is, metaphorically speaking, a straw which shows the play of the wind.



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Pyorrhea commences with tender gums, or with gum bleeding, at tooth brushing time. Gradually the gums become spongy. They inflame and then shrink. So the teeth become exposed to decay at the base. The lips naturally flatten too, as the gums recede; and Pyorrhea pocks in the gums become the breeding places of organic disease germs which drain through into the system.

Beware of that first gum tenderness! Try Forhan's for the Gums. It positively prevents Pyorrhea, if used in time and used consistently. It promptly relieves gum tenderness, gum bleeding. It largely offsets the tissue laxness that comes with the years. No ordinary tooth paste will do this.

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HOW A YANKEE SOLDIER SHOULD BEHAVE IN PARIS

"THERE'S a war on," confidently explains *Dooin's*, in excuse for not having pictures in its fifth issue. *Dooin's* is a publication issued by Americans in France, and comes "almost from the Front," according to the New York Tribune. In it is embroidered humorously the current history of United States Reserve Base Hospital No. 2. A great show was staged as a part of the ceremonies attendant on the opening of a new Y. M. C. A. hut, and this enthusiastic review given by the dramatic critic must have made him immensely popular with the management:

"Oh, you Ziegfeld! Oh, you George Cohan! Local Follies 'there' with pulchritude and pep.

"When Maj. George M. Cohan Darrach pulled the little old Stars and Stripes from under his tunic while the officers of No. 2 outfit were bellowing forth 'Over There' for the first time in these parts last Thursday evening, such a yell and chorus of whistles and pounding of feet broke loose that the roof of the new Y. M. C. A. hut was given the severest test it is ever likely to receive. The act was a riot and they tore up the benches.

"However, this was not the only big number of the program in celebration of the opening of the new hut on October 11. A special company of nurses from the Blanquet Follies, who would give any of Mr. Ziegfeld's troupes a run for their money, appeared in two acts that had the enlisted personnel whooping and crying for more.

"The first of these was called 'The Streets of New York,' and it gave the boys a glimpse of the good old American girl that made their hearts throb.

"First came 'Fifth Avenue,' charmingly impersonated by Miss Mary Lane Davis. Next came Miss Gaut as 'Fourteenth Street' (Oh, you Childs and Fox's movies!). The third was a fascinating 'Wall Street,' by Miss Graham; then 'Broadway,' by Miss Hovey (Who is 'Broadway'? could be heard in loud whispers), and last, but not least, Miss Brackett as 'Tenth Avenue.' (Bless yo' heart, chile!)."

But the *chef d'œuvre* of the issue is the story of "Shill's" visit to Paris, which he obligingly sets forth in didactic form for the benefit of other travelers who desire tips on Paris and on how to act while there. Says Shill:

"Never go to Paris by the noon train, for there is one leaving Havre at four o'clock, which gets into the big city about twenty minutes later—according to the time-table. The Gare St. Lazare, the Paris terminal, is a dirty station, easily recognized because it looks like the Erie station in Hoboken. You won't miss it, for it is the last stop the train makes. Have your passes and life-history well in hand and tell the whole business to a rather bored-looking Frenchman at the gate. He times your rate of speech and after doing about two laps you are allowed to pass the wicket, and the city is yours.

"Don't have anything to do with the individuals around the station who want to take you to a hotel, 'cause you know

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Paris is a wicked city, and—oh, well, just ignore them and go up to some kind-looking taxi-driver and in your best French say "23vi123) 3/4" wdoar."

"Then, before you get in, take a slant at the taximeter and note the number, and make up your mind gently but firmly not to pay him any more than the meter says when you get in. You will probably lose out in the argument that will ensue at the other end, but you will have made a fine impression on him anyway.

"As you have told him to take you to the Continental Hotel he will probably do it. Here you will find a retired Brooklyn millionaire clerking for a pastime. Hand him a good line of drool and you'll get a room with two kinds of running water in it, cold and not hot; and you will find two sheets on the same bed; which, incidentally, is somewhat different from those cunning army cots.

"Before you get up in the morning be sure that it's at least an hour later than the boys have started work back in the hospital; because that is one of the greatest joys in Paris.

"If you are trying to get a job as an aviator, the American Headquarters are at 10 Rue Sainte-Anne. Don't try that on any one, tho, but say Hongkong with a lip and you'll get there toot sweet. Here you will find out that the aviation department is over at 45 Avenue Montaigne. This is some distance across the city, so in order to avoid a big taxi bill you might drop off the back end of the car when about a block away.

"After the preliminaries, go up-stairs for your examination. But if the examiner asks you to stand on your head, close your eyes, and say the alphabet backward, don't do it, because he is only kidding you. But when he tells you to hook your left foot back of your head, stand on your right foot, close your lamps, and pour out some water from one glass into another, you go ahead and do it. Sometimes it is hard to tell when they are fooling you and when they are not, but never mind that; keep a stiff upper lip and always remember that the worst is yet to come.

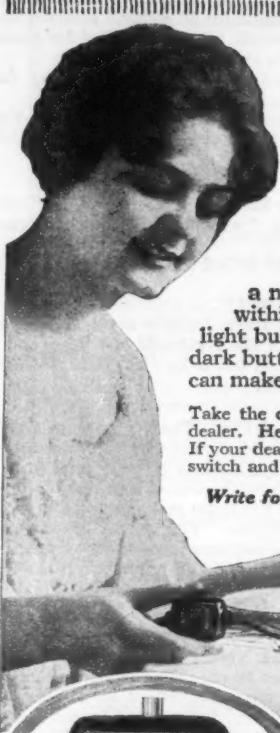
"After about three hours of these indoor sports you are told to come back in the afternoon for a mental exam. Then you go back to your hotel and study up gas-engines and the trade winds in case the examiner should ask you something about them. Then the mental exam. You will stand in the anteroom with beads of perspiration on your brow and vainly try to remember what Ohm's law had to do with Archimedes's 'Eureka.' Then one long last breath and in you go to the slaughter. You wait, and wait, and finally are recalled from your seventy-second yellow canary in the wall-paper by a sort-of-half-like-half-not-like sort of a voice asking, 'Why in the world did you ever want to join the aviation corps?' Then briefly describe the relation of the sinking of the *Lusitania* to the shortage of ice in Panama, and . . .

"Aw! well! you didn't expect to pass, anyway; so go to the 'Follies,' but don't forget that the train back leaves at seven the next morning."

Doubtful Compliment.—"Didn't you feel homesick sometimes, Denis?"

"Sure; but I used to look at your photograph, and then I didn't feel homesick any more!"—*Bystander (London).*

While You're Eating Toast—



It's a bother to get up and turn off the current at the lamp socket, or disconnect the cord from the toaster. There is no need to do this if you use a

CH Seventy Fifty SWITCH

a neat, electrical switch that lies flat on the table within easy reach of your finger tips. Press the light button and you have current instantly—push the dark button to turn off the current between slices. You can make toast just as you need it.

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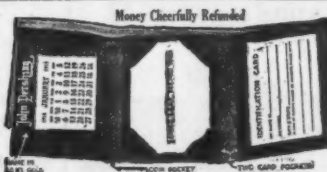
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"Three dollars a day is fair pay for working."

"But poor returns for grafting. Try me at something else."—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

Making History.—"Here, Johnny," said the father, "what are you doing in that bookcase?"

"I want to find a history of the United States."

"What for?"

"Well, Billy Jenkins says Tim Riley pitched for the Nationals last year, and I want to find out if he did."—*Kansas City Independent.*

Real Ladylike.—The doctor was attending an injured woman who had come to his surgery with her arm severely bitten.

As he dressed the wound he remarked:

"I can not quite make out what sort of animal bit you. The wound is too small for a horse's bite and too big for a dog's."

"Oh, it wasn't an animal!" exclaimed the patient. "It was another lady."—*Philadelphia Evening Star.*

Good as New.—During his vacation a lawyer met an old friend in the village and their conversation drifted to a discussion of the natives. A young farmer came under their view.

"He's a fine-looking young fellow," said the lawyer.

"Y-e-e-s," assented his friend.

"Well, anyway, he has a mighty good head."

"It ought to be good," was the reply.

"That man's head is brand new—he's never used it any."—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

A Gifted Son.—Altho Alfred had arrived at the age of twenty-one years he showed no inclination either to pursue his studies or in any way adapt himself to his father's business.

"I don't know what I will ever make of that son of mine," bitterly complained his father, a hustling business man.

"Maybe he hasn't found himself yet," consoled the confidential friend. "Isn't he gifted in any way?"

"Gifted?" queried the father. "Well, I should say he is! He ain't got a darned thing that wasn't given to him."—*Tit-Bits.*

All Doubt Removed.—The enterprising company in the Sudan had decided to lay a railway into the wilds, and, of course, many blacks were employed in its construction.

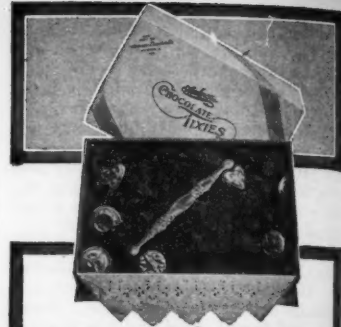
One day the telegraph clerk at the nearest civilized spot received a telegram from the negro foreman of the railway constructors—

"White boss dead. Shall I bury him?"

"Yes," wired back the clerk. "But first make sure that he is quite dead. Will send another white boss to-morrow."

A few hours later another telegram came from foreman:

"Buried boss. Made sure he was quite dead. Hit him on the head with a large shovel."—*Irish World.*



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Willing to Explain.—STAFF COLONEL—
"Your reports should be written in such manner that even the most ignorant may understand them."

SERGEANT—"Well, sir, what part is it that you don't understand?"—*Christian Register.*

So Annoying.—The latest example of English as she is spoken comes from Egypt, where a native interpreter, who had overstayed his leave, wrote the following letter to his chief:

"My absence is impossible. Some one has removed my wife. My God, I am annoyed."—*New York Sun.*

To-morrow Never Arrives

Always lookin' forward to an easy-goin' time,
When the world seems movin' careless like
a bit of idle rime;
A day when there is nothin' that kin make
you sigh or fret;
Always lookin' forward—but I haven't
seen it yet.

—*Washington Star.*

Outranked in the Kitchen.—The son of the well-to-do family had recently joined up as a private, and was spending his Christmas leave at home.

Returning from a walk, his mother espied a figure in the kitchen with the housemaid.

"Clarence," she called to her son, "Mary's got some one in the kitchen. She knows perfectly well that I don't allow followers. I wish you'd go and tell the man to leave the house at once."

Clarence duly departed to the kitchen, but returned in about half a minute.

"Sorry, mother, but I can't turn him out."

"Can't turn him out? Why on earth not?"

"He's my sergeant!"—*Saturday Night.*

"You Are Old, Kaiser William"

(With appropriate apologies to the late Lewis Carroll)

"You are old, Kaiser William," the Crown Prince said,

"And for years have done nothing but fight."

Yet now you incessantly prate about peace—

Will the world understand the thing right?"

"When I started this war," he replied to his son,

"I thought we were certain to win,

But the terrible bloomer you made at Verdun

Has encouraged the Allies like sin."

"You are old," said the youth, "and you speak about God,

And you treat him almost as a friend.

Don't you think he should heed your imperial nod

And bring this affair to an end?"

"I've answered your questions; be off on your way,"

Said his father, restraining a sob;

"You've only lost fourteen divisions to-day;

"They'll think that you're quitting the job."

—Porter Emerson Browne, of the Vigilantes.

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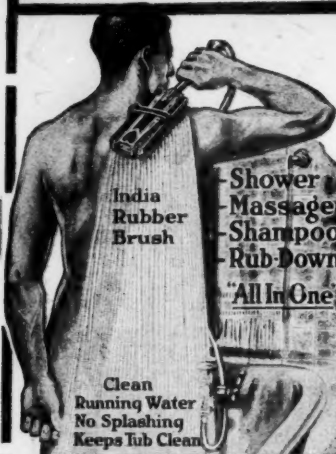
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CURRENT EVENTS

THE WAR

OPERATIONS IN AMERICA

November 15.—Washington dispatches state that the power of A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, is to be tested by a demand to be made on several New York financial institutions for securities held by them as custodians for Germans now in Germany. It is expected that at least one of the institutions will resist the demand, and that the law will be tested in the courts.

Thomas A Edison submits a plan to the United States Shipping Board which provides for the conversion of 2,000,000 tons of sailing-vessels into steam tonnage by the equipment of all ships of the United States and Allies with twin-screw engines for carrying war-supplies.

November 16.—Henry Ford joins the staff of experts of the Emergency Fleet Corporation as assistant to Charles A. Peiz, vice-president of the board in charge of ship construction. He is expected to introduce many features of multiple construction that have made a success of his automobile plant.

Washington dispatches indicate that the United States will be a member of the Permanent Inter-Allied Supreme War Council.

November 17.—The United States Shipping Board approves the construction of twenty unsinkable ships to be built in this country for the French Government. Five torpedoes fired into the model at sea failed to sink it.

The woman secretary of the vice-president of a large electrical supply company is arrested for transmitting to German agents in Mexico information in connection with Government orders. She is interned until the end of the war.

November 18.—President Wilson cables Colonel House in London, stating emphatically that the United States considers unity of plan and control essential and asks Colonel House to attend the first meeting of the Supreme War Council with Gen. Tasker H. Bliss as military adviser.

November 19.—By a decision of the American Railway War Board, President Wilson is authorized to act for the roads without restriction in the emergency caused by the threatened labor strike.

The annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Buffalo swings into line with the Government in a test vote on the report of the committee on resolutions. The New York Garment Workers refuse to go on record in the vote.

In a raid on saloons and boarding-houses on the river-front in Hoboken, N. J., by 500 United States soldiers following President Wilson's proclamation, 200 Germans are arrested. They are turned over to the Federal authorities and interned for the duration of the war.

November 20.—The American Federation of Labor in convention at Buffalo unanimously adopts a blanket resolution indorsing every act of Mr. Gompers and his associates in connection with the prosecution of the war.

THE BATTLE OF THE PIAVE

November 15.—Repeated minor attacks by the Germans are repulsed by the Italians. Small detachments of the enemy slip across the Piave, but are met with Italian fire and the invaders



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are held closely in check, Paris dispatches state.

November 16.—Paris dispatches announce that the Italian armies are holding their positions along the entire front from the mountains to the sea, with the exception of Cismon in the north, which has been taken by the Germans, who also report the capture of 1,000 Italians on the lower Piave. Artillery-duels of great intensity are in progress across the river. A British correspondent at Italian headquarters states that Allied reinforcements are reaching Italy daily. Instead of waiting for trains on the congested railroads, the French troops are reported to be pushing their way through the snow-covered passes of the Alps. All are marching steadily to their appointed places in the Italian scheme of defense. A dispatch from Venice says the city is being evacuated, the population having been reduced from 160,000 to 20,000. In case of attack it is said there may be no defense in order to save the monuments and art treasures from destruction.

November 17.—Rome dispatches report that several attempts to break the Italian line in the mountains east of Trentino are repulsed. The enemy is also held in the lowlands along the Piave. The Austro-German forces succeeded in crossing at two points, but are driven back with large losses, leaving 1,000 prisoners. A large area of the lower Piave is flooded by engineers to prevent an advance on Venice and is also under the guns of Italian warships in the Adriatic. The Italian resistance is reported as growing stronger every day, and the critical point is believed to have been passed.

November 18.—Rome reports that the Austro-German forces have increased their pressure on the Italian Piave River line. The attempts of the enemy to make a breach in the line fail, and reports from Italian headquarters state that the Army has obtained time to recover from the retreat, and to resume its offensive.

November 19.—Rome dispatches state that the Austro-German forces have completed the emplacement of their heavy guns and an attack on the Italian line with the full force of the immense military machine is looked for soon on the Piave. Paris reports that the Italians are still holding firm while the enemy continues the efforts to break through. On the Asiago Plateau the Italians have instituted an offensive. At Zenson and Figare attempts to cross the Piave are repulsed in a sanguinary battle during which the enemy lose 3,000 men in killed and captured. Plans for the defense of Venice still continue.

November 20.—The great battle on the northern end of the Italian battle-line is still in progress with no definite result, Paris reports. The enemy is said to be rushing up reserves in an effort to force a decision. The Italian offensive on the Asiago Plateau continues, taking 300 prisoners and some guns. General Fayolle, a noted French military leader, who is to command the French forces in Italy, leaves Paris for the front.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION

November 15.—London dispatches state that reports from Russia are still confused. The latest indicates that Premier Kerensky's forces are concentrated close to Petrograd. Some doubt is expressed that Kerensky will be able to

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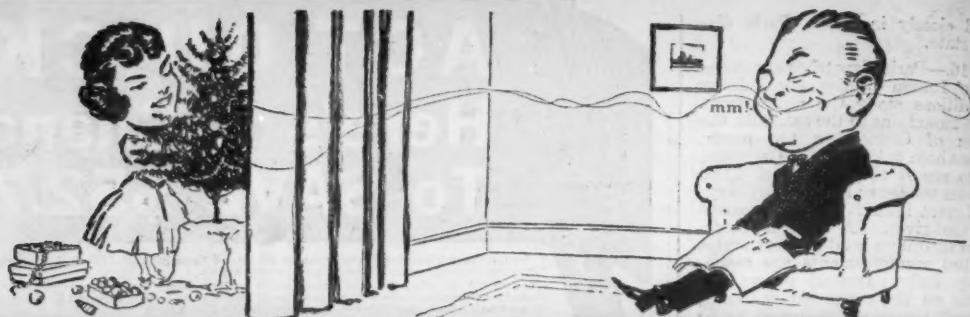
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R. Laughman, Chicago. Private Dewey D. Kern, reported missing, has been accounted for.

November 16.—The Associated Press correspondent with the American Army in France states that United States artillery silenced the enemy's machine guns operated in craters, that were spraying the communication-trenches with bullets. Several night clashes are reported in No Man's Land without American casualties.

November 17.—Washington announces the execution by a firing squad of one of General Pershing's soldiers, convicted by court martial of the murder of a French woman.

Active artillery fighting is reported in the sector held by American troops in France. There have been further casualties caused by shrapnel and some of the men wounded in the past few days have died. The French general commanding the sector specially cited Privates Merle D. Hay and Thomas F. Enright—"who died bravely in hand-to-hand fight with the enemy." Others cited for excellent military qualities are Second Lieuts. M. C. Laughlin, R. O. Patterson, and B. F. Erickson; Sergt. John Arrowood; Corps. David M. Knowles and Homer Givens, and Privates Charles Massa, William D. Thomas, George Hurd, Boyce Wade, Robert Winkler, and John J. Jarvis.

November 19.—General Pershing, in a report to the War Department in Washington, states that nine more Americans are dead at the front, two killed in the fighting, two accidentally, four by illness, and one by suicide.

November 20.—A report from American headquarters in France states that a burst of shrapnel over a group of American soldiers who were eating by the roadside kills one of the number. Several officers, including the officer in command, narrowly escape injury when a shell explodes in an old chateau where the command makes its headquarters.

OUR BRITISH ALLIES

November 15.—In a letter to Lloyd George, in which he severely criticizes Great Britain for the conduct of its part of the war, Lord Northcliffe declines the offer of a position as Minister of Air Operations in the British War-Cabinet, and warns that "unless there is swift improvement in methods the United States will take into its own hands the entire management of a great part of the war," declaring that "it will not sacrifice its blood and treasure to incompetent handling of affairs in Europe."

November 16.—Lord Cowdray, President of the British Air Board, resigns as a result of Lord Northcliffe's letter to Premier Lloyd George, it being the first intimation Lord Cowdray had received that a new post, that of Air Minister, was to be created and that another man was to be placed over him. Lord Northcliffe's letter criticizing the Government's prosecution of the war causes a sensation. The London *Globe* declares that the gravest of Lord Northcliffe's warnings concerns the temper of the American people who "think, and think rightly, that Great Britain's rulers have muddled the war."

November 19.—Premier Lloyd George in a speech in the House of Commons defends his "brutal" Paris speech of criticism and avers that it was his purpose to arouse public sentiment in Italy, France, and America. He tells of the Allies' plans for unified direction of

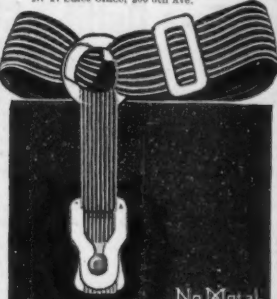
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the war, and in the course of his speech he declares the U-boat peril past, and makes the announcement that five enemy submarines were destroyed on Saturday.

November 20.—The scene shifts on the British front in the West to the St. Quentin region, where a smashing blow is delivered to the enemy, London reports, on a thirty-five-mile front. It is expected that it may result in another major retirement of the enemy. Material and prisoners are reported taken and Berlin admits losses.

The first conference between the American War-Mission and the British War-Cabinet is held. Colonel House, who was not present, was represented by his secretary. Altho no announcement is made public it is understood that important results were achieved. Lloyd George is quoted as asking the United States to rush troops and shipping.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

November 15.—London hears that Germany, anticipating the check on her U-boat warfare in shallow waters around the British Isles, began some time ago the construction of a fleet of gigantic submarines of 3,000 tons and capable of remaining at sea two or three months. With these new craft, several of which are said to be nearing completion, Germany proposes to make a deep-sea war on the United States shipping. An Amsterdam dispatch quotes the Kaiser in an address to U-boat crews in the Adriatic as stating that "the submarines will never rest until the enemy is subdued, but for this we need, as well as the power of man, the aid of God."

November 20.—Serious rioting in the streets of Berlin is reported. An independent Socialist demonstration led to the conflict in which the military and police use their revolvers, resulting in a heavy casualty list.

NAVAL OPERATIONS

November 18.—Two German light cruisers are crippled by British war-ships in their flight through Helgoland Bight to seek the protection of the German battle-fleet and mine-fields, London reports. One German mine-sweeper was sunk. Slight casualties are reported among the British crews and little material damage to the ships.

November 20.—The Navy Department announces the United States destroyer *Chauncey* sinks in the war-zone after a collision. Twenty-one lives are reported lost.

THE WAR IN THE EAST

November 16.—London announces further gains in Palestine. Driving the Turks before them the British reach a point on the railroad thirty-five miles northwest from Jerusalem. The number of prisoners taken since October 31 exceeds 9,000.

November 17.—London announces that reports received at the War-Office state that the Turkish forces, which have been falling back before the British advance in Palestine, are preparing to make a stand north of Jaffa.

November 18.—The British Army occupies the city of Jaffa and the Turks continue their withdrawal northward, London reports.

November 20.—London announces the approach of the British to within twelve miles of Jerusalem. The land forces are keeping within reasonably close



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touch with the sea, while the Turks' rear-guards keep well in advance of the British.

DOMESTIC

November 15.—The thirty-one suffragists sentenced to the Ocoquan Workhouse for picketing the White House go on a hunger strike when they are denied the "rights of political prisoners." Miss Kate Heffelfinger, of Shamokin, Penn., who had been on a hunger strike sixty-seven hours, is forcibly fed.

John W. Foster, Secretary of State under President Harrison, and father-in-law of Secretary of State Lansing, dies after a prolonged illness.

John Whalen, of the New York Board of Education, who has been investigating the academic schools for the purpose of eradicating un-Americanism, declares that more than a hundred teachers are Socialists or pacifists. Antiwar and anti-Administration sentiment is declared to have been fostered among the pupils of these teachers.

November 16.—Lucy Burns, of Washington and New York, now undergoing sentence of six months in Ocoquan Workhouse, is put in irons for recalcitrancy suffrage headquarters in Washington is informed. Anna K. Wiley, wife of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, is sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment in default of \$25 fine.

A bomb made of gas-pipe and powder, with the fuse ignited, is picked up on the main floor of the Auditorium Theater in Chicago during the performance of the opera "Dinorah." An incipient panic among the audience is checked by Director Campanini, who swung the orchestra into "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Members of the New York Teachers' Union denounce Superintendent Tildesley and in resolutions declare that the nine teachers suspended or transferred from the De Witt Clinton High School have been unjustly accused of un-Americanism and threaten court action. Loyal citizens protest against the transfer of the accused teachers to schools in their districts.

November 20.—The exodus of enemy aliens from Washington begins. German clerks in every department are forced to quit under the President's proclamation unless they have resided in the District of Columbia since April 6. An estimate of the number of persons affected is not yet possible.

FOREIGN

November 15.—Georges Clemenceau accepts the invitation of President Poincaré to form a new French Cabinet. The new Premier is seventy-six years old and one of the most forceful characters in France.

November 16.—Paris reports that Premier Clemenceau has succeeded in forming a new Cabinet as follows: Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Stephen Pichon; Justice, Louis Nail; Interior, Jules Pams; Finance, Louis Klotz; Marine, Georges Leygues; Commerce, Étienne Clemenceau; Public Works, Albert Claveille; Munitions, Louis Loucheur; Instruction, Louis Lafferre; Colonies, Henry Simon; Labor, Deputy Colliand; Agriculture, Victor Boret; Blockade, C. C. Jonnart. Senator Jeanneney is appointed Under-Secretary of State; Deputy Albert Favre, Under-Secretary of the Interior, and Deputy Jules Cels, Under-Secretary of the Navy, specially charged with the submarine warfare.

November 17.—Stockholm dispatches state that Finland is in the complete control of the Socialists, who are supported by armed workers and Russian Bolshevik soldiers.

Dispatches from Presidio, Texas, announce that Francisco Villa has taken the field at the head of a new revolution which he designates *El Partido de la Convención*.

Auguste Rodin, the sculptor, dies at his home near Paris after a brief illness. Rodin was born in 1840 and was to have been elected a member of the French Academy next week.

November 18.—A Tokyo dispatch announces that negotiations between the United States and Japan by which the latter was seeking to have the embargo on steel removed have been broken off. America's demand for shipping in return for the concession Japan declares would infringe upon necessities to her national existence. Washington fails to confirm the report from Tokyo.

Paris reports that dispatches from Zurich, Switzerland, state that four persons were killed in the riots growing out of a pacifist meeting where several arrests were made. Troops fire on the mob to prevent an attempt to rescue the prisoners.

Dispatches from Juarez, Mexico, report a strong force of Villa men approaching the city. The municipal elections are held without incident.

November 19.—An official announcement made in London states that General Maude, in command of the British forces in Mesopotamia, is dead after a brief illness.

BALLOONISTS NEEDED—The balloon division of the United States Army is in need of pilots. While this branch of the air service is not as spectacular as the aeroplane, and therefore less attractive to the adventurous, it calls for the highest class of work, and applicants for commissions must possess sterling qualifications. The commanding officer at the Balloon School, Fort Omaha, Nebraska, has sent out a call for men. Following are some of the qualifications:

First they must be citizens of the United States, and not under nineteen years of age nor over thirty-five.

They must have a good education and be willing to study and work hard to fit themselves for the position.

They must be energetic and forceful, and of good moral character and clean habits.

After passing the examinations required the applicant is enlisted as a first-class private in the Aviation Section of the Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps.

He is then assigned to a school for training, and the time of training depends upon the man's ability.

After qualifying as an observational balloon pilot he is commissioned as a second lieutenant or first lieutenant in the Aviation Section Signal Officers' Reserve Corps.

From the time of his entrance into the school until he is commissioned he receives \$100 per month, quarters, and food allowance. As a second lieutenant, \$1,700 a year, first lieutenant, \$2,000.

Application blanks can be secured by addressing the president, Aviation Examining Board, at Fort Omaha, Neb.

Fine Field For Advertising

THERE never was a time when the Southern people had so much ready money to spend. The farmers have made bumper crops—one and a half **BILLION** dollars *ahead* of last year. Mills, factories and shipbuilding plants are working overtime. Business in every line is *booming!* Banks are overflowing with money *and no borrowers!*

Everything seems to have combined to increase the South's buying population and to make it the nation's most responsive advertising territory. National advertisers are finding the South a rich field for intensive cultivation.

To reach the Southerner the local daily papers must be used. Nearly every copy goes into a home—and most likely a well-to-do home.

For information as to circulations, advertising rates, etc., consult any advertising agency. Or write to the representative publications listed below.

ALABAMA

Birmingham Age-Herald
Birmingham Ledger
Birmingham News
Mobile News-Item
Mobile Register
Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery Journal

ARKANSAS

Fort Smith Times-Record
Fort Smith Southwest American
Little Rock Arkansas Gazette

FLORIDA

Jacksonville Florida Metropolis
Tampa Times
Tampa Tribune

GEORGIA

Albany Herald
Athens Herald
Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta Georgian and
Sunday American
Atlanta Journal
Augusta Chronicle
Augusta Herald
Columbus Enquirer-Sun
Macon Telegraph
Savannah Morning News
Savannah Press

KENTUCKY

Louisville Courier-Journal
Louisville Times

NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville Citizen
Asheville Times
Charlotte News & Evening
Chronicle
Charlotte Observer
Durham Sun
Greensboro News
Raleigh News & Observer
Raleigh Times
Winston-Salem Twin City
Sentinel

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston American
Charleston News & Courier
Charleston Post
Columbia Record

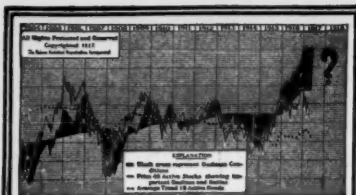
SOUTH CAROLINA (Cont.)

Columbia State
Greenville News
Greenville Piedmont
Spartanburg Herald
Spartanburg Journal &
Carolina Spartan

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga News
Knoxville Sentinel
Knoxville Journal & Tribune
Memphis Commercial Appeal
Memphis News Scimitar
Memphis Press
Nashville Banner
Nashville Tennessean & American

[Prepared by the Massengale Advertising Agency, Atlanta, Ga.]



War and Investment

War knocks ordinary good judgment into a cocked hat. To invest for safety and profit, you need firing-line facts. Babson Service gives them to you.

Avoid worry. Cease depending on rumors or luck. Recognize that all action is followed by equal reaction. Work with a definite policy based on fundamental statistics.

Particulars sent free.
Write to Dept. G-9 of

Babson's Statistical Organization
Executive Block Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Largest Organization of its Character in the World

Cities Service Co.

As Fiscal Agents of Cities Service Company and Operating Managers of its ninety odd gas, electric light and power, heating, water and oil producing, transporting and refining subsidiaries, we will be glad to furnish first-hand information regarding the properties or their securities

HENRY L. DOHERTY
G COMPANY
60 WALL ST. NEW YORK

To the Thrifty

It was the army of small investors who contributed materially to the wonderful success of the first and second Liberty Loans.

It was the same army of buyers who largely sustained the stock market during its recent depression and prevented the demoralization which usually accompanies such declines.

It is the same army of buyers who, now educated to the blessings of thrift, save while they invest.

There is no better way to win a competence than to buy well seasoned securities on the Partial Payment Plan. Prevailing low prices present many real opportunities for beginning your thrift program.

Send for booklet B-9
"The Partial Payment Plan"

John Muir & Co.
SPECIALISTS IN
Odd Lots

Main Office, 61 Broadway, N. Y.
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Newark, N. J. Bridgeport, Conn.
New Haven, Conn.

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange

INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

AS TO SCARCITY OF LABOR AND THE REMEDIES FOR IT

FROM practically every section of the country Bradstreet's has seen reports of "demands for labor going unsatisfied." Besides this, "labor shows a strong disposition to flit from place to place, the call of higher wages being alluring." Much difficulty continues to be found in speeding up production. In fact, "things have come to such a pass that outputs instead of being speeded up have actually been reduced, either because of strikes, inefficiency of labor, or paucity of hands." While more capacity is available to-day than ever, this factor in some instances is "negated by inability to get hands to move the machinery of production." Moreover, employees "are constantly being enticed from their jobs by competition between employers." Numerous examples have been observed of civic and trade bodies "urging their respective local newspapers to refrain from printing help-wanted advertisements of out-of-town concerns." Authorities in the steel trade have estimated that their year's output of steel will only be about 85 per cent. of last year's, "notwithstanding a marked increase in capacity." In these conditions the extraordinary demands created by the war must receive precedence over everything else.

The Army and Navy have taken many workers, and meanwhile immigration has fallen to negligible proportions, and, in addition, emigration, the abnormally light, has tended to increase. In the month of July it appears that the country gained on balance only 2,832 persons from the inward and outward flow of human beings, that number being the smallest reported since December, 1915. Since Canada adopted conscription, immigration from that zone, heretofore heavily toward the United States, has dwindled, and emigration has expanded.

In order to indicate the condition of employment in thirteen selected industries, Bradstreet's quoted the following Federal statistics showing employment and wages in August this year and last, the data being for identical establishments in both years:

Bradstreet's is confident that "some of our best minds are working to remedy the

Industry	No. Establishments	Period of Pay-roll	No. on Pay-roll, 1916	1917	P. C. Inc.	Pay-roll in August, 1916	1917	P. C. Inc.
Boot and shoe	68	1 week	57,904	55,062	*4.0	\$738,829	\$808,981	9.2
Cotton-manufacturing	52	1 week	40,945	40,542	*1.0	390,047	470,225	20.8
Cotton-finishing	13	1 week	9,803	10,165	3.7	121,139	148,483	22.6
Hosiery and underwear	56	1 week	28,806	9,448	2.2	268,752	322,532	20.9
Woolen	43	1 week	37,743	30,754	5.3	440,534	585,162	32.7
Silk	34	2 weeks	10,215	9,727	*4.8	228,179	229,207	.5
Men's ready-made clothing	37	1 week	13,522	15,187	12.3	157,462	223,267	42.4
Iron and steel	109	1/2 month	186,601	206,604	10.7	6,897,489	9,838,240	42.6
Car-building and repairing	21	1/2 month	25,942	25,447	*1.9	800,659	833,968	4.1
Car-manufacturing	31	1 week	19,332	18,720	*3.2	208,176	230,520	10.7
Automobile-manufacturing	42	1 week	104,001	107,024	2.9	2,028,499	2,305,983	13.7
Leather-manufacturing	32	1 week	14,532	13,713	*5.6	204,331	226,016	10.6
Paper-making	50	1 week	24,881	23,671	*4.9	339,891	385,172	13.5

*Decrease.

situation, many of the country's leading personages having detached themselves from civil pursuits to further the nation's welfare." Immigration, however, can not be speeded up, "and even if it could the country would be unlikely to gain many skilled workers." Only three alternatives seem available, *viz.*, "reduce outputs of non-essentials, exempt more artisans from the draft, or conscript war-labor." The writer thinks the situation as to the pro-

duction of luxuries "will solve itself in time, for obviously workers will go to the lines providing the highest wages, and these lines at the moment are those having to do with the wants of war." The country, however, can not afford to wait for self-supplying correctives, "and a lesson must be taken from the experiences of other countries—England, for instance." The writer explains how that country, "after trials and tribulations, a few months ago adopted a law making it a criminal offense for a factory worker to leave one job for another without registering in a Government employment exchange and receiving a permit to make the change." Under this law, the exchange "has the right to decide whether the employee is justified in making the change; if not, he is forced to stay." At the same time an employer taking employees from another is "fined in the event of his action being found unjustifiable."

ALLIED BONDS AT LOWER PRICES—SOME STOCK YIELDS

Owing to the turn of events in Russia and Italy, and the promise that these events may lengthen the war, weakness developed in November in what are known as the Allied bonds—that is, the Anglo-French, United Kingdom, French Cities', and Canadian bonds. These bonds, counting the par values at which they are to be redeemed at maturity, now yield from 7 per cent. to 15 per cent., the latter yield being for the bonds of French cities. It is remarked by *The Wall Street Journal* that these conditions "have offered investors an opportunity to buy into them on better terms than have ever been available before." Willing buyers for these securities, however, appeared at the time of the greatest declines as indicated by the recoveries that at once set in. A typical example was the Anglo-French 5 per cent. notes which, after selling at 89½, recovered to a closing price of 90½. Or the less active American Foreign Securities 5s, which from a low price of 92½ recovered to 94½. Such buying as that was not for the purposes of support, but "buying for investment by those confident of the cause of the Governments concerned and satisfied

that whatever the developments in Russia and Italy, the ultimate result is not in doubt." Some interesting comments on the situation were made by the writer, with a table showing prices and yields as follows:

"With the exception of the two issues maturing next year, the United Kingdom 5½s, due February 1, and the 5s, due September 1, the lowest prices recorded by these notes have been those of recent days. Brought out originally at prices

Fixed Quality

GIVEN a fixed quantity you can solve almost any problem in mathematics. But to solve a practical problem of truck transportation you need something more. You need fixed quality.

Pierce-Arrow quality always has been, is now and always will be a fixed quality. It is as dependable as the fact that two and two make four. Constant chemical analysis and physical test safeguard every ounce of material that goes into Pierce-Arrow trucks. Skill and accuracy of workmanship are verified by careful

inspection at each step in construction. Every truck that leaves the factory is a faithful execution of a design intrinsically sound. Pierce-Arrow performance is dependable because Pierce-Arrow quality is fixed.

Specific data is available covering the cost of operation of Pierce-Arrow Motor Trucks in many different lines of business, such as Transport, Grocery, Contracting, Coal, Brewery, Textile, Oil, Dry Goods, Chemicals, etc.

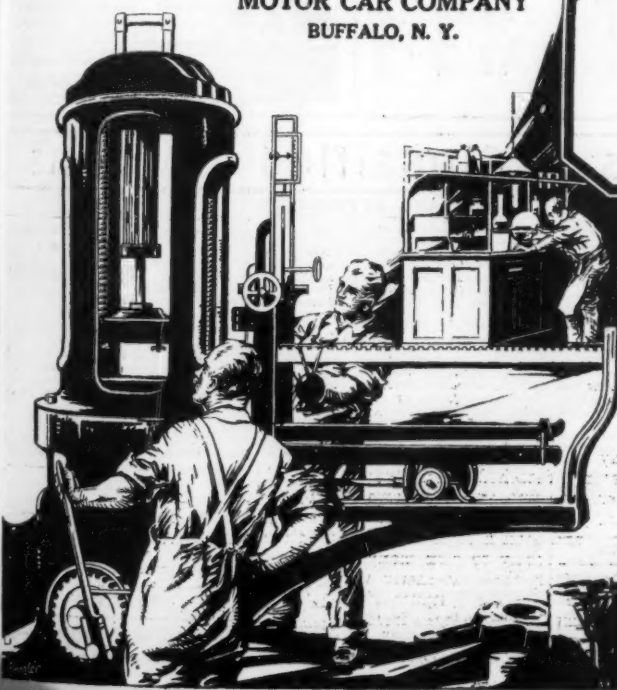
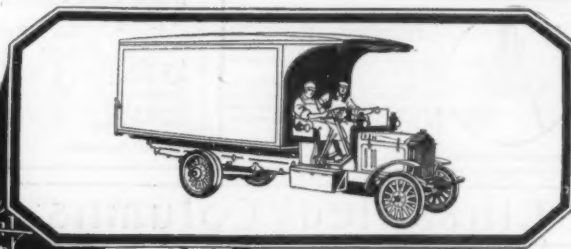


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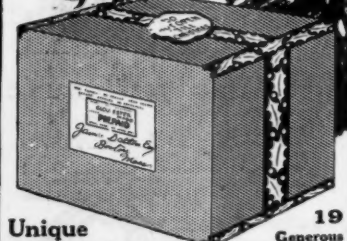
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THE PIERCE-ARROW
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Testing the tensile strength of steel
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Gloucester Goodies for Christmas Gifts



Unique and Distinctive

Here is a gift that is different—that is not to be found in stores—that breathes good cheer, good taste and good judgment! A handsome Christmas Package of delicious seafoods sent direct for you from old Gloucester. A real treat and a real surprise for anyone. Fine for the soldier or sailor in camp. We'll deliver.

Simply send us the name and address of the one you wish to remember, enclose \$5 if East of the Mississippi and North of Tennessee, and add 50c. additional if West or South of those points. We will ship the package in Christmas colors, express prepaid, enclosing Christmas greetings from you, or your personal card if you wish. Absolute satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. Use the coupon, attaching name and address, or list of those you wish to remember.

FRANK E. DAVIS CO.
247 Central Wharf, Gloucester, Mass.

Frank E. Davis Co.
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Gloucester, Mass.

\$5.00

Send the Christmas assortment of Sea Foods, express prepaid, as per attached list, enclosing Christmas Greetings from me. 1. Enclose \$5.00—bonus \$5 for each, with 50c. additional for those to be shipped West of the Mississippi South of Virginia and Tennessee.

My Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

THE DUO-TONE Attachment, a full tone and soft tone Tungsten needle combined, enables the loud or soft rendition of all Victor or Columbia records without removing needle. Saves time. Plays 300 records without change of needles. Attached in a moment. Postpaid to any address for \$1.00. Money back if not entirely satisfactory.

The Duo-Tone Co., Ansania, Conn.

to yield from 5.10 per cent., in the case of the Dominion of Canada 5s of 1921, to 6.75 per cent. for the 6 per cent. notes of the French cities of Bordeaux, Lyons, and Marseilles, these issues have in the last week been obtainable at prices to yield from around 7 per cent. to better than 15 per cent.

"It was in the so-called French Cities' notes that the investment yields ran up so high, the Bordeaux, Lyons, and Marseilles group returning about 15 per cent., while the Paris 6s went better than 11 per cent. Of the strictly Government issues, the French Republic 5½s above a 10 per cent. basis showed the worst reverse.

"Canadian issues, with the exception of the two-year notes brought out in this market last fall, have remained on a higher credit basis than have those of the mother country, due largely to the fact of contiguity of territory and the constant intercourse between the peoples.

"It is interesting to bring together the current prices for these issues and the price at which they were offered for sale by the underwriters. The following table of these foreign issues listed on the New York Stock Exchange gives the high and low prices for 1917, and closing price on November 12, with the declines from the issue price:

Bonds	High	Low	Nov. 12	Decline
Am. Foreign Sec. 5s...1919	98½	92½	94½	3½
Anglo-French 5s...1920	95½	80½	90½	7½
French Rep. 5½s...1919	101	94½	94½	4½
Unit Kingdom 5s...1918	98½	95½	97½	1½
United Kind. 5½s...1919	98½	93½	94½	5
United Kind. 5½s...1921	108½	91½	92½	6½
United Kind. 5½s...1918	108½	95	99½	15
United K. new 5½s...1919	101½	96	97	2.07
Bordeaux 6s...1919	96½	82½	84½	13½
City of Lyons 6s...1919	97½	82½	84½	13½
Marseilles 6s...1919	97	82½	84½	13½
City of Paris 6s...1921	97	83	83½	15½
Dom. of Canada 5s...1921	100½	91½	94½	6.06
Dom. of Canada 5s...1926	100	90½	90½	6.56
Dom. of Canada 5s...1931	100½	91½	91½	3.44

At the same time it is interesting to note the yields on certain well-known stocks at recent prices as indicated in the subjoined table. Not all of these stocks are of high grade, however, altho several are. The list was prepared for *The Investment Weekly* a few weeks ago:

Company	Divs.	Per Sh.	Pres. Price*	Income Yield%	1917 High*	1916 High*
Anacosta.....	8	54	15	38	87	105
Balt. & Ohio.....	5	51	9	78	85	96
Bethlehem Stl(C).....	10	77	12	86	515	700
Brooklyn R. T.....	6	44	13	60	82	88
Can. Pacific.....	10	133	7	46	167	183

* Fractions ignored.

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The "Cure" of America

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THE MINERAL BATHS are second to none in the world. Effective in the treatment of nervous troubles, rheumatism, gout, glandular enlargements, heart disorders, skin troubles, ailments of the liver and stomach—a tonic and stimulant to all. Given under the same roof as this luxurious and delightful hotel. Eminent physicians and trained nurses in attendance.

Beautiful natural surroundings, interesting society, equable climate. **WINTER MONTHS** at "The Park" are delightful—really the best for resultful treatment.

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SAVES TIME, MONEY, LABOR—Costs less than the average mistake. THE RAY adds with speed and accuracy of highest priced machines. Also directly subtracts. Used by U. S. Government, International Harvester Co., B. & O. R.R., business and professional men everywhere. Complete for \$25.00. Handsome desk stand free. Send no money, but write for 30-day free trial. RAY CO., 1666 Power Bldg., Richmond, Va.

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Open January 1st
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TYPEWRITERS—Starting values in Typewriters, \$10 to \$15 up. Factory rebuilt, makes. Shipped on trial. Big Savings. Write for Special Offer No. 123-L. Whitehead Typewriter Co., 186 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

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100 ENVELOPES AND 100 6x9 RULE or unruled letter heads, \$1.40 prepaid, plus per line extra over four lines. Order by quotation. Girard Job Shop, Girard, Kans.

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Booklets of
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W. J. Black
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A. T. & S. F. Ry.
1006 Ry. Exch.
Chicago, Ill.

Company	Dir.	Pres.	Income	1917	1916
	\$ per Sh.	Price*	Yield%	High*	High*
Chandler.....	8	59	13.81	104	131
St. Paul.....	4	39	10.26	92	102
Consol. Gas.....	7	81	8.69	134	144
Dela. & Hudson..	9	97	9.25	152	156
Gen'l Motors (C)..	12	78	15.50	146	135
Inspiration.....	8	40	19.35	96	75
Kan. C. Sou. (Pfd.)	4	44	16.28	58	64
Kennecott.....	6	29	20.32	50	64
Maxwell 1st Pfd..	7	51	14.00	74	93
Miami.....	6	27	22.65	43	49
Midvale.....	6	42	14.37	67	88
Prest St. Car (C)..	7	51	13.85	83	81
Ry. Steel Spt.....	5	38	13.16	58	61
U. S. Steel (C)....	17	92	18.40	136	129
Utah.....	7	74	13.52	118	130
Union Pacific.....	10	111	9.10	149	153

THE NEW, AND THE FORMER, FRENCH INCOME TAX

In a recent report by the French Finance Minister on the workings of the war-income tax laws of France, some interesting data were set forth. They have been commented on in a Paris letter to the New York Times *Annalist*. A tax law passed in July, 1914, and which became operative in 1916, affected incomes above 5,000 francs per annum. The tax was first as low as 2 per cent., but the exemption limit was afterward lowered to 3,000 francs, and the tax made a graduated one, the maximum becoming 10 per cent., which was a very considerable increase. During the first period, the total declarations received numbered 285,000, and represented incomes aggregating 4,000,000,000 francs, meanwhile 180,000 persons claimed total exemption. For the second period, the number of declarations ran to 560,000, and the total of incomes to 6,000,000,000 francs, while the appeals for exemption increased by 20,000. The *Annalist's* correspondent notes that the figures quoted are not actually representative, for the declarations during the periods under review were, at that time, optional. Contributors who failed to make a return—and they were many—were taxed by the revenue officials on the basis of the amount of house rent paid yearly—frequently a very uncertain guide to a contributor's actual income. For the year 1918, the conditions will be entirely different, and of these he says:

"Declaration of the total revenue of every taxpayer, from all sources, during 1917, will be obligatory, and the rate of the maximum tax to be paid on such total declared will be raised from 10 to 12½ per cent., after allowing for the reductions to heads of families, etc., as per schedule.

"Taking the case of a married bank manager, with two children, enjoying a total revenue of 75,000 francs per annum, from various sources, he will be called upon to make the following contributions to the National Exchequer:

France			
(a) Total revenue.....	75,000		
less	France		
rebate ac't wife.....	2,000		
rebate, family.....	2,000		
amount exempt.....	3,000	7,000	
Total.....	68,000	taxed as per scale.....	*4,525
(b) Salary.....	50,000		
less amount exempted.....	4,000		
Total.....	46,000	taxed at 3½%.....	*1,725
(c) Revenue from foreign investments.....	15,000	taxed at 6%.....	900
		(deducted when cashing dividends)	
(d) Revenue from home investments.....	10,000	taxed at 5%.....	500
		(deducted when cashing dividends)	
Total.....			7,650
		Less 10% allowances for family charges on first two items.....	625
		Net to pay, per an.	7,025

"In the case of a contributor having a business of his own, the tax on salary would not be operative."

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